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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Senate Examines Morgan

Arms Cutters Feel Impetus

America Takes Inflation Step

China Saves Peiping Treasure

Austria Sends Fast Rail Bus

Japan Combats Youth Suicide

WASHINGTON sees investigation of J. P. Morgan & Co., international bankers, go forward before the Senate committee. No hearing since the Teapot Dome sessions has created such wide and deep interest. John Pierpont Morgan precedes his testimony with a statement in which he says private banking is a national asset and not a danger. Excitement is caused by his reply to questions to the effect that none of the 20 millionaire partners in his firm paid any income tax in 1931 or 1932. They paid only $48,000 altogether in 1930. They claimed legal exemption through losses suffered. The firm was reorganized in 1931 and a depreciation of $21,071,862 established. The investigating Senators clash violently—Mr. Morgan remains calm, genial and obliging.

* * *

The Disarmament Conference reacts to the American declaration of coöperation by making real progress. The statesmen plunge into discussion of the chapter of the draft convention abolishing big guns and big tanks with a notable lack of the timidity that has previously restrained them. Germany withdraws all its proposed amendments, which had helped produce the deadlock. Britain makes several concessions. France puts brakes on the rapid advance toward an elimination treaty by proposing that instead of being destroyed the heavy weapons be turned over to the League for use against an aggressor nation. The proposal meets no general favor—The fine impetus of Ambassador Davis's speech is unmistakable.

* * *

The United States takes the first step in its controlled inflation program. The Federal Reserve banks begin open market operations in the buying of government securities up to $25,000,000, being authorized to do so by President Roosevelt under permissive legislation. Purchase of such securities is meant to bring about credit expansion and upward price movement. The amount so far specified is insignificant, but the way is opened for procedure at the President's discretion. The dollar may go down. Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, expert in managed currency and late adviser to the Bank of England, joins the Treasury staff—Wise advice where sound wisdom is much needed.

* * *

China sees Peiping divested of the things that have made it the nation's cultural center. Long trains carry works of art, books, original manuscripts, museum treasures and apparatus for natural science research to greater safety in Nanking and Shanghai. Local residents bemoan the departure of these priceless objects, perhaps never to return, but yield them to the armed guards rather than allow their capture by the Japanese. Meanwhile the guns of the invaders boom just outside the gates despite reports of an armistice—The Forbidden City might as well be labeled The Open Door.

* * *

Austria sends its famous railroad bus to the Chicago world's fair. This Austro Daimler car, which travels through the Alpine districts at 90 miles an hour, weighs only 20,000 pounds and carries 40 passengers. An 80-h.p. motor drives pneumatic rubber tires suspended within steel wheels. With arrival of the visitor the Union Pacific Railroad announces immediate construction of the first streamlined, articulated, motor-driven train to be built in the United States. It will be a three-car unit, weighing as much as a Pullman sleeper, capable of 110 miles an hour, shaped like a tapering worm—More speed, less weight, is the railroad cry.

* * *

Canada hears its "undesirable citizens" law attacked before the Political Science Association. Prof. F. R. Scott of McGill University declares this section of the criminal code, repealed five times by the House but always sustained by the Senate, is iniquitous in allowing persons deported for "seditious heresy" without legal trial. During the past year the Department of Immigration banished 7000 persons. As even British subjects with five years' residence are liable to deportation, 23 per cent of the population could be expelled—Just the old question: Where does freedom end and license begin?

* * *

Japan takes serious steps to combat self-destruction among its youth. Fatalism and moroseness among young men and girls have found expression in recent weeks in the leaping of scores into the smoke and flames of the Mount Mihara volcano on Oshima Island, 50 miles from Tokyo. Other scores have been turned back from the crater's brink by the augmented police guards. Until recently the favorite resort of disheartened youth was the beautiful Kegon falls near Nikko. Japan begins to do what Occidental countries have long done—It condemns suicide as the profitless and wholly mistaken way out.

Revival of Trade Likely to Soften Hitlerite Action

Compromise on Treaty Revision Would Repel Specter of War

This is the third of a number of articles from the Berlin correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *in which he explains the phenomenal rise of Hitlerism and the rapid steps by which it has caught the imagination and won the confidence of the German people.*

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—What are the new German Government's intentions in foreign politics? Does it want peace or war?

This is the question which the world outside Germany must have asked many times since Herr Adolf Hitler became Chancellor on Jan. 30, last, and to which it has sought a clear, unambiguous answer since events following the March 5 elections have made the National Socialists complete masters of the Reich.

"Germany wants peace" has been the burden of many official utterances since the Chancellor first emphasized this sentiment before the Reichstag on March 21 last. "No one in this country who went through the last war wants the same experience again," is an expression often heard in certain quarters here. In others, it is declared that peace in the foreign field is essential if the consolidation of the National Revolution at home is to be carried through.

At the same time, such a peace is dependent upon certain conditions. Germany, today, feels embittered because it has been treated as "a second-class nation," because by the Treaty of Versailles its armaments were annihilated, its territory divided by the Polish Corridor, and its colonies mandated to other powers.

Problem of Isolation

During the past 14 years the Rhineland has been evacuated, reparations practically canceled and foreign loans have enabled Germany to build up one of the finest industrial plants in the world, and yet the feeling remains that Germany wants that "place in the sun, to which it is entitled."

One of Germany's most difficult problems has been to extricate itself from that isolation among all the

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Colombians Honor Rowe for Service To American Amity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24 — The insigne of a Grand Officer of the Order of Boyaca has been presented at the Colombian Legation to Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan American Union here, for years of untiring work in the interests of the inter-American relations.

Making the presentation, Dr. Fabio Lozano, the Colombian Minister, extolled Dr. Rowe for the 13 years of persevering study of American problems, the fostering of mutual understanding, and for the building of the necessary foundations upon which international relations might be developed.

"As an assiduous servant of Pan-Americanism," he said, "you have won the appreciative esteem of Colombia, and the President, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, desirous of giving you tangible proof thereof, has conferred upon you this insigne."

Thanking the Colombian Minister for "the high honor," Dr. Rowe referred to Colombia's "ever having held on high and unassailable the great cause of Pan-American coöperation and understanding." He declared that the honor conferred upon him added to the many ties which bound him to Colombia and its people."

Roosevelt's Message to Women Proposes Study of Government

His Secretary Tells Meeting of Federation Council Views on Policies Are Welcomed—Clubs Back Movement for Quality in Products

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 24—"It is not the men but the women who lead who are needed by the President of the United States," said Col. Louis McHenry Howe, secretary to President Roosevelt, as he stood last night in the Richmond Mosque before the council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Introduced by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, national president, in a speech likening the friendship of President Roosevelt and Colonel Howe to that of David and Jonathan or Damon and Pythias, Colonel Howe in simple language, quietly and gently uttered, told the women what they ought to do and how they should do it.

President Roosevelt, he said, had sent them the message that associations such as theirs give more hope for better understanding of the government and that better government inevitably follows such understanding.

"The President commends to you a study of our Government," said Colonel Howe. "He looks to you for help and support if he is right and asks you to tell him frankly if you think that he is wrong."

A thousand remedies come across Colonel Howe's desk, he told his audience, but in his opinion one simple way will solve all problems and he repeated the admonition of Jesus, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy strength and thy neighbor as thyself."

Colonel Howe added, "If we all lived up to that there would be no more war, no more depression, no more hideous child labor, no more cruelty of mankind to each other." Neighborliness he defined as meaning more than living next door, implying consideration, making allowances for one another, trusting, being willing to help.

Turning to the women's club movement Colonel Howe paid tribute to their neighborliness, and said that mass action like theirs is the best way to get things done while as long as people entertain differing ideas nothing gets done.

"You have tremendous power to help," said Colonel Howe, "and this country and the world need your help. Yet there is nothing really to be discouraged about. There is nothing impossible that concerns human conduct. There is nothing, not even the bitterness of war, that cannot be cured. It all depends upon the people themselves. Anything that one person can do the whole world can do if it is persuaded that it wants to do

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Colijn Submits 'Crisis' Cabinet To Dutch Queen

Emergency Policy Faced in Heavy Deficit Seen in 1934 Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

AMSTERDAM, May 24—Dr. Hendrik Colijn today submitted the list of his new Cabinet to Queen Wilhelmina for approval.

Jonkheer A. C. D. de Graeff has been selected as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is a former Ambassador to Washington and Tokyo, and also a former Governor-General of the Dutch Indies. Dr. Colijn will be Prime Minister and at the same time Minister of Colonies. The new ministry takes office Friday.

Dr. Colijn's efforts to form a new cabinet lasted no less than four weeks. After a vain attempt to build a parliamentary cabinet based on a non-socialist bloc, including the Roman Catholic State Party, the Anti-Revolutionary Party, the Christian Historical Union, Liberals and Radicals, he finally succeeded in forming the so-called crisis cabinet, including members of these same five parties.

The difference, very slight, consists only in the fact that the parties have not accepted unconditionally and beforehand responsibility for the new government. The previous number of nine departments is now brought up to 10 by joining some sections of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior into a new Department for Social Affairs, which will handle among other things the care of unemployed.

Dr. Colijn expects to be backed in the second chamber by 65 members out of 100 and will have to face various opposition Socialists and Communists who together number 27.

A broad national emergency program will have to be undertaken by the new cabinet as the deficit for 1934 is estimated at more than 104,000,000 gold dollars. Dr. Colijn, well known as a Calvinist statesman, will be no stranger to such policy. As Minister of Finance from 1922 to 1925 he restored Dutch finances and is known as the man who "saved the Dutch florin."

President Signs Law to Protect Security Buyer

Full Publicity Required on Stocks and Bonds Entering Interstate Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—President Roosevelt's signature today enacted into law the sweeping securities bill, which will throw the spotlight of full publicity on all issues of stocks and bonds entering into interstate commerce.

The public is not to receive a guarantee that every investment will be profitable, but it is to be assured that the advertisements of such securities will tell the truth with sufficient completeness so that the buyer may judge just what risks are involved.

The machinery of the new act will function in the following manner: A company or investment house wishes to float a stock issue. Their first step will be to provide a detailed prospectus of all the circumstances involved in the stock issue and a complete account of the financial set-up of the company making the issue to the Federal Trade Commission.

Second, the company will prepare a briefer advertising prospectus intended for submission to the public with all offerings of the stock. If both advertisement and prospectus appear on the face to be complete and correct and the Interstate Commerce Commission is satisfied, the stock may be offered for sale to the public.

During this process the entire burden of proof is on the issuer of stock. The prospectus may be false. But if it is the penalties are extremely severe. The issuer is required to tell the whole truth about his stock. In the event he fails to tell the truth and the purchasers suffer losses they may collect full damages in civil court.

Greater responsibility on the part of the directors and officers of corporations is expected to result from the new act. The proverbial "dummy" director, who receives his director's fees for the use of his name but knows nothing about the conduct of the business, is likely to become a thing of the past. All directors and officers being equally liable, they are certain to take a more active interest in the business, or resign.

If the misstatement causing loss to investors is proven to have been willful, officers and directors are subject to criminal action with penalties of $5000 or five years' imprisonment, or both, in addition to civil liability for all losses.

The only types of securities exempt from the issue are government bonds, securities of churches or charitable institutions, provided they are non-profit making, and a limited category of similar nature.

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Things Present

Those who read in yesterday's paper the Anti-Saloon League's fortieth anniversary message by the Rev. Howard Hyde Russell should not miss today's editorial, "The Fight Goes On."

Are you thinking of taking up journalism? Read "The Challenge to the Newspaper Woman" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your Polish friend who is studying English might be helped by the article and its translation into Polish. Home Forum page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and another Editor's Puzzle.

Western Railroad Ready to Try Out Motor Train to Do 110 Miles an Hour

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 24—With a revolutionary type of railroad train borrowing its design from the airplane and the streamlined automobile, and capable of a top speed of 110 miles an hour and a sustained speed of 90 miles, the Union Pacific Railroad hopes to win back lost traffic to the rails.

In plans announced today this railroad verified rumors extant for some time that the rail people were putting their heads together to develop something radically new in the way of equipment, and that the new train has been developed to the point, it was said in the announcement, where its construction can begin at once and it can be put into service within six months.

The whole train, which consists of three cars hinged together into a long tubular rocket-shaped train which looks like it is made of one piece, is discribed as weighing no more than a regular type Pullman car. Its construction is to be of aluminum or a light-weight stainless steel, the shape streamlined to avoid unnecessary wind resistance so maximum speed can be attained at minimum effort. A 600-horsepower internal combustion engine, located in the front car, will give the power.

Completely equipped with modern roller bearings and with liberal use of rubber in the trucks and probably a new type of resilient wheel, the train is designed to ride smoother than anything yet known. Being completely sealed, cooled in summer and warmed in winter by an air conditioning system, it will furnish travel comfort par excellence.

Present plans do not include sleeping facilities, although they will be included in trains to be designed later, it is said. The first train is to be used on daylight runs on parts of the Chicago to California route.

To get the full effects of streamlining, which is carried to a further extent than has ever been attempted either in this country or Europe, according to the announcement, all devices such as headlights, tail lights, whistles, bells, etc., are recessed into the body, and windows are flush with the train.

Although there are three cars there are but four sets of trucks, one at the front and one at the rear, and two others in between the coaches, thus saving weight and reducing cost of maintenance.

Anglo-American Texts Strengthen Security Moves

United Attack Upon War Reaches New Mark at Arms Parley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 24—Anglo-American collaboration in making the world secure against war reached a new high today. Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation, presented the text of a unilateral declaration which the United States is prepared to make as its special contribution to the disarmament convention, and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, submitted a new draft of articles dealing with security. This would facilitate collaboration between the League of Nations and nonmembers such as has taken place in connection with Far Eastern and South American disputes.

The Davis declaration and the Simon draft articles are designed to fit in together. The text proposed by Mr. Davis, which is subject to some slight modification, is even more explicit than his statement yesterday in that it asserts "the Government of the United States will undertake to refrain from any action and to withhold protection from its citizens if engaged in activities which would tend to defeat collective effort which states in consultation might have decided upon against an aggressor."

This declaration would be drafted in final form previous to the signature of the disarmament convention and would be made at the time of the deposit of American ratification of the convention.

Grounds for Consultation

The Simon proposals eliminate the objection raised to the earlier formula in that it placed decisive action in a critical situation in the hands of the seven great powers to the exclusion of the smaller states.

The clauses drawn up by Sir John after consultation with leading delegates provide that in case of a breach or threat of a breach of the Pact of Paris, either the Council or the Assembly of the League, or any nonmember state adhering to the disarmament convention, may propose immediate consultation between League organs and non-member countries. This differs from the earlier scheme in that it provides merely for invitation to consult,

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California Indians Hope for Righting Of Old Injustices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Upward of 20,000 Indians in California are looking eagerly forward to the early arrival in their midst of a long promised "new deal."

Their hopes are high that years of effort on the part of a few loyal friends, aided by the sympathetic offices of Mr. John Collier, new Indian Commissioner, will soon give them homes, schools, social advantages and the opportunity to become normal American citizens.

The depression from which California Indians seek relief dates from the influx of white settlers into California which followed the discovery of gold here more than 80 long years ago, when the rights of all natives were ruthlessly brushed aside.

But America proposes to do penance for the sins of pioneer progenitors. An Act of Congress passed in 1928 authorized a claim for the California Indians, to be filed by the Attorney-General of the State in the United States Court of Claims. Mr. U. S. Webb, the Attorney-General, assessed the value of the land granted California Indians in the unratified treaties, at the 1852 valuation, as totaling $12,800,000, and has prayed the court to grant the Indians that amount.

Bigger and Better Facilities For Incoming Aliens Planned

Ellis Island Improvements Proposed by New Commissioner Who Is to Have Exhaustive Study by a Committee of Citizens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—Ellis Island, famous portal of the United States, where the alien enters or is held for deportation, is about to undergo changes that will enable it to reflect more credit on the United States.

After a personal inspection of the island and the systems in use there, Col. Daniel W. MacCormick, newly appointed Commissioner-General of Immigration, announced that he intends to have the entire situation at this central debarkation and deportation point studied by a committee of citizens which will include engineers, architects, social workers and others interested in the welfare of the alien.

This committee, Colonel MacCormick explained, will be requested to examine into and report upon the treatment accorded the alien, and also to consider what can and should be done to improve the physical facilities for their examination and detention.

Seeking first-hand knowledge of conditions on the island, Colonel MacCormick made a visit there last week, boarding an ocean vessel down the bay and following the route of the immigrant from his arrival at Quarantine through Ellis Island to his delivery to friends or railroad companies for transportation inland.

With the present shortage of immigrants, a comparatively small percentage of aliens are sent to Ellis Island for further inspection than that received on shipboard, but even today, the commissioner found, a favorable report could not be made of conditions found at the detention point.

"The alien, whether arriving in the country or being held for deportation, appears in general to be treated with courtesy and consideration," Colonel MacCormick declared. "However, the physical equipment of the island is suited neither to the purpose of a penal institution, which it must be considered in part, or to the reception of visitors and intending immigrants."

Available facilities, he pointed out, do not permit anything more than the roughest segregation of deportees into criminal and non-criminal classes. There are two large detention pens, one assigned to criminals and one to non-criminals. Baggage has to be left unprotected on racks in the pens.

Because of lack of recreational facilities, exercise in the open air has to be restricted to certain hours for each class. There are no wash tubs or driers for laundry and few of the aliens have money enough to make other arrangements for clean clothes. First, second class and steerage passengers are all obliged

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Truce Discussed As Fight Goes On Around Tungchow

Invader Gives Chinese Three Days to Accept Terms, Peiping Says

PEIPING, China, May 24 (AP)—Advices from American missionaries at Tungchow, 13 miles east of here, said today there was renewed fighting last night on the eastern outskirts of the town despite reports of a Chinese-Japanese truce in the North China war zone.

The missionaries are connected with the American Board of Missions. They have stuck to their posts after evacuating from Tungchow between 70 and 80 American children who attended school there.

Chinese reinforcements were said to be arriving, with further hostilities apparently imminent.

The Tungchow mission compound was crowded with 10,000 Chinese refugees.

Chinese reports were that Chinese leaders had been given three days to comply with the Japanese peace terms.

TOKYO, May 24 (AP)—The Foreign Office confirmed today reports that an agreement for a Sino-Japanese truce in the North China war zone had been reached at Peiping.

Formal signature was scheduled to be affixed at Miyun May 25.

The line below which the Chinese forces would be kept by the truce runs from Yenking, 50 miles north of Peiping, in a southeasterly direction to within 15 miles of Peiping, terminating at Lutai, which is 30 miles north of Tientsin.

Previously the War Office had declared that danger of a conflict for possession of Peiping apparently was over. The Japanese activities in that area, the announcement said, were "practically finished" without the city being occupied by the invading forces.

Trainloads of Treasures Quit Peiping; Unlikely Ever to Return, Residents Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—The residents of this former capital have sadly watched the departure southward of treasures accumulated in the palaces, museums and universities of Peiping for centuries past. One long freight train after another has carried to Nanking and Shanghai the works of art, books, apparatus for natural science and scrolls which have made Peiping the unquestioned cultural center of China.

At first, when the Government at Nanking announced that Peiping's cultural heritage must be removed to "save these treasures from the Japanese," the local residents protested vigorously. But Nanking's troops came to Peiping, and southern military commanders quietly advised the people that protests must cease. Shipments southward were continued under military protection.

"Peiping has been looted by the southerners more thoroughly than the Japanese could have done," was the mournful comment made by one northern scholar. He expressed a common opinion when he declared that Peiping will never see again the larger part of these art and cultural treasures. The established hostility between north and south in China was revealed again in this evacuation of Peiping's treasures.

Foreign residents in close touch with Chinese officials are inclined to agree that Peiping has lost, perhaps forever, its standing as the cultural center of China. After a suitable interval, they believe that the museum treasures and the priceless books and apparatus will be quietly utilized in new museums and new universities at Nanking or Shanghai. The Kuomintang which controls the National Government, they point out, has long been desirous of establishing Nanking as the cultural as well as the political center of China. The Japanese threat to Peiping gave them a long-waited opportunity.

The treasures from the museums in the Forbidden City have been removed in their entirety, as have those in the Summer Palace. The most valuable books have been taken from the National University, the National Normal University and the Central Research Academy. The scientific equipment has been taken from the Communications University and from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Almost everything of cultural or intrinsic value has been removed.

The Government at Nanking has made no statement as to whether the treasures ever will be returned to Peiping. For the present, they are being stored in the packing cases in which they were carried south.

Brazil to Be Neutral

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 24 (By U. P.)—Brazil will formally announce its neutrality in the Chaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia some time this week, the Foreign Minister, Señor Mello Franco, stated yesterday. Argentina, Chile and Peru have already declared their neutrality.

Business Making Sharp Gains, Find Savings Bankers

National Association Delegates Hear Encouraging Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 24—Marked gains in all lines of business and betterments of employment and wages generally throughout the United States during the past 30 days were the encouraging reports of opening day speakers at the thirteenth annual conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which is being held at the New Ocean House here.

"Business appears better stabilized today than in a long while," Mr. Wilson G. Wing, national president of the organization, declared at the first session. Wage increases in many industries and thousands of men going back to work daily are "symptomatic" signs of the improvement, he said.

Savings bankers representing 13,000,000 depositors and almost $10,000,000,000 of deposits are attending the conference from each of the 18 states in which mutual banking institutions operate.

High Light of Period

Mr. Wing pointed to the record of mutual savings banks as the high light of the deflationary period. Only such conditions as those recently existing could have demonstrated the strength of these banks so conclusively, he continued. In a period when ready money was hard to get, they paid unlimited millions to depositors, the speaker went on, pointing out that the success of accumulating small capital in large investment funds of the mutual type is an illuminating lesson of the situation.

"It is a fact of impressive significance," Mr. Wing asserted, "that deposits and assets of mutual savings banks are being maintained at a level only moderately below their peak. No other aspect of the economic outlook gives better reason for confidence. We can be certain that this foundation of savings will go far to provide a means for recovery. The present impetus to business should produce an opportunity for millions of prospective savers who have had no surplus, but who will make earnest efforts to acquire a reserve for the future."

Mr. Myron F. Converse, president of the Mutual Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, in a welcoming address, affirmed that "conditions today are immeasurably improved from those of a little while ago." Mr. Converse, who is president of the Worcester Five Cents

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Manchester Streets Quiet After Rioting

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 24 (AP)—A contrasting quiet prevailed today in the streets of Manchester, where, during the night, crowds of strikers and groups of police and national guardsmen fought it out with missiles and tear gas.

The prevailing belief today was that the city had seen the last of the excesses and that, since the mills have remained closed, the parties to the controversy would settle down to the work of peaceful settlement.

Groups of strikers who sought to enter streets in the vicinity of the huge Amoskeag textile mills, occupying a large portion of the center of the city, found themselves met by lines of patrolmen and approximately 325 members of the national guard.

Few attempted to enter the barred area and these were promptly arrested. These augmented the 50 who were arrested for various breaches of the peace last night.

Morgan Gives Long List Of Private Loans

Lent Millions to Enable Stock Losses to Be Tided Over

Many Not Yet Repaid

Lists Also Score of Big Banks Where Millions of Morgan Dollars Were Handled

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—The examination of Mr. J. P. Morgan before the Senate Banking Committee reopened today in an air of tense expectancy as a list was published of officers and directors of commercial banks to whom personal loans had been made. Chief attention centered on a loan of undisclosed amount made to Mr. Norman H. Davis, President Roosevelt's "Ambassador-at-large" in Europe. The testimony showed this loan is still outstanding.

A list of prominent bankers, including such names as Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago and Charles E. Mitchell of New York was published, most of which loans, the testimony showed, have been repaid.

The list follows with the identifications given by Mr. Morgan. The date of payment is given, where made. Unless otherwise noted, the loan is still outstanding. Amounts of loans were not given.

Carry, E. F., Continental Bank, paid May 21, 1928; Conway, W. P., Guaranty Trust, paid Feb. 10, 1931; Davis, Norman H., Bank of New York & Trust Company; Dawes, Charles G., Central Trust of Chicago, paid April 20, 1932; Dumaine, F. C., First National of Boston; Dates, Artemus L.; Harvey D. Gibson; Mortimer N. Buckner, joint account, New York Trust; Gossler, Philip G., Guaranty Trust, paid March 6, 1930; Harris, Albert H., Guaranty Trust, paid Oct. 8, 1928; Leonard, Clifford M., paid April 19, 1928; Manville, H. E., Pleasantville National Bank, paid Dec. 17, 1931; Marston, Edgar L., Guaranty Trust, paid Oct. 21, 1929; Merseles, Theodore F., Seaboard National Bank, paid April 25, 1929; Milbank, Albert G., Seaboard National Bank, paid March 15, 1929; John W. Davis.

Mitchell Still Owes

Mitchell, C. E., National City Bank; Morrow, F. K. (unidentified), paid Dec. 1, 1932; Murphy, G. M. P., Guaranty Trust, paid March 23, 1928; Potter, William C., Guaranty Trust, paid Jan. 4, 1930; Prosser, Seward, Bankers Trust; Reed, Lansing P., Guaranty Trust; Reyburn, Samuel W., Guaranty Trust, paid Dec. 16, 1929; Stevens, H. C., Guaranty Trust; Taylor, Myron C., First National Bank of New York paid March 2, 1933; Tilney, A. A., Bankers Trust, paid Oct. 22, 1928; Whitney, Richard, Corn Exchange.

Loans by Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, affiliate of Morgan, were listed as follows:

H. S. Albright, paid April 16, 1929; Frank S. Becker, paid Jan. 2, 1931; Charles J. Biddle; Robert E. Brooks, paid Feb. 23, 1927; Edward G. Budd; Samuel M. Curwen, paid Oct. 7, 1931; Agnew T. Dice; William H. Donner, paid Aug. 1, 1927; Julian L. Eysmans, paid May 7, 1929; Horace Fortescue, paid Sept. 16, 1932; George H. Frazier, paid Oct. 23, 1926; Rodman E. Griscom, paid April 23, 1928; Charles V. Henry, paid Sept. 24, 1931; James I. Higbee, paid Nov. 25, 1930; Sydney E. Hutchinson; Reid Kennedy.

Conrad N. Lauer, paid Nov. 25, 1929; E. Brooke Lee, paid June 2, 1932; Edward E. Loomis; J. R. McAllister, paid March 3, 1928; Thomas N. McCarter, paid Dec. 5, 1929; Alvan Markle; Alvan Markle, Jr.; George B. Markle, 3d., paid April 8, 1932; John C. Martin; F. Corlies Morgan, paid Dec. 28, 1932; Effingham B. Morris, paid Dec. 4, 1929; E. B. Morris, Jr.; Francis A. O'Neill, paid Nov. 10, 1931; William G. Price, Jr.; Charles H. Schlacks, paid Sept. 26, 1929; Walter J. Staats; Joseph Wayne, Jr.; Henry N. Woolman; Charlton Yarnall; John E. Zimmerman.

Much Interest in Names

The hearing reopened with Mr. Morgan on the stand, and an air of excitement in the crowded committee room as Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, the committee's counsel, prepared to make public the names of Morgan beneficiaries. The committee, by a close vote at an executive session yesterday, decided to reveal these names.

Chief attention still centered, however, on a second list, to be published later in the day, which it was said, will enumerate a group of individuals and Morgan clients who were permitted to subscribe to Morgan securities prior to their regular issue, and at less than market prices.

Mr. Morgan denied that his firm had ever lobbied against legislation which would have brought private banking houses under the same strict regulation and regular visitation to which commercial banks are subject. He said he objected to such legislation, however, and added:

"Our relations to our clients are much more confidential than those of a commercial bank can be."

Regular commercial banks, it was brought out, are limited in making loans to a certain percentage of their assets, while such limitations do not apply to the Morgan type of financial house.

Explaining the "more confidential relations" Mr. Morgan said that his house had no directors and no shareholders so that, "we can do

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Unitarian Group Casts Its Vote To Join Free Church

Proposed Federation Goes to General Convention Next October

Foundation of a great liberal church in America was visualized yesterday when the American Unitarian Association voted to join the Free Church of America. The proposed federation will become an actuality if the General Universalist Convention at its annual session next October takes a similar action.

The proposal, which is the result of two years' work by a joint commission of nine Unitarians and nine Universalists, was agreed to by the Unitarians yesterday after long debate.

In this debate Dr. Frederick R. Griffin of Philadelphia, member of the commission, was a stanch defender of the proposal, and was instrumental in swinging sentiment over to his side. Dr. Griffin was warmly seconded throughout by Mr. Percy R. Gardiner of Providence, another member of the commission.

Pleads for Acceptance

Dr. Griffin met every opposition to the plan with vigor, pleading for an acceptance of the plan in its broader basis. The result was an almost unanimous decision by the association.

The evening session was devoted to the Young People's Religious Union in an open meeting at Arlington Street Church. Mr. Bradford Gale, president-elect of the organization, who spoke to the gathering, stressed the importance of the part youth can play in the days ahead.

"As the youth of the free church," Mr. Gale said, "we can make no more vital contribution to the new world which is being born than to carefully study the position we maintain, to know exactly what we do believe and why, and then to develop within our own lives a technique which will carry our ideas in action and make them something more than mere statements of purpose.

"If we can demonstrate in our own lives to the world that the liberal approach to life is a workable philosophy, that it can be effective in meeting the needs of modern men in the twentieth-century society, we will have made a paramount contribution to the new age."

Two Kinds of Influence

An address on the topic, "From One Generation to Another," was delivered at the same meeting by Dr. Palfrey Perkins, of Buffalo, N. Y. From one generation to another there are always two kinds of influence that make history, Dr. Perkins told the gathering. The business that goes on in 75-story buildings is not very different in kind from that which went on in 10-story ones.

"No very different kind of persons live in this very different world," Dr. Perkins declared. "It is a different world — a new world with unimaginable forces set free by man's skill, and exerting that indescribable influence that makes history. But the only influence that can make history noble is the other kind, the indescribable influence, the determination to put into making new the the soul, the same intensity, the same skill which they have spent in making new the world. That is the message of one generation to another tonight."

Speeding Light to Hit 'Trap' That Opens Fair

When a judge passes sentence on a speeder for traveling 50 or 60 miles an hour it usually costs a tidy little sum to soothe the feeling of the arms of the law in question, but when light hits it up at 186,300 miles per second it, too, is convicted but get a free ticket and platform seat at the world's fair in Chicago.

"There's absolutely nothing we can do about it," officials at the Harvard Observatory say. But in order to soothe anyone's feelings that might be hurt by the fact that light gets away with this speed day after day, four observatories, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Yerkes and Allegheny, are laying a speeder's trap for light from Arcturus.

Mr. William A. Calder, tutor in astronomy at Harvard University, has set up photo-electric cell apparatus which will trap light impulses from Arcturus through the 24-inch telescope at Harvard's Oak Ridge Station, transfer them to the photo-electric cell and then over wires to Chicago where they will throw the switch to open the fair.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Events Tonight

Thirteenth conference, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks; annual banquet, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 7.

Annual spring flower show, Newton Centre Garden Club, gardens of Mrs. Austin C. Benton, 93 Monadnock Road, Chestnut Hill, until 9.

Second in series of "Six Evenings with the Arts," benefit Robert Gould Shaw House nursery school, 470 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

University Club: Meeting, Bull Terrier Club of New England, 8; dance, Alpha Omega, 8.

Unitarian anniversary week: Evening Alliance delegates' dinner conference, Berkeley Lunch, 6; Ware lecture by Prof. Jesse H. Holmes, Swarthmore College, on "We and Our World," Arlington Street Church, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 8:30.
Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Eagle and the Hawk," 11:00 a. m., 2:01, 4:44, 7:45, 10:28 p. m.
Tremont—"Yoshe Kalb," 2:30.

Events Tomorrow

Thirteenth conference, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks: Business session, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 9:30; golf tournament, Salem Country Club, 2.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Annual meeting, Family Welfare Society, Mr. Charles M. Rogerson, secretary, Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund, principal speaker, auditorium, West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, 3:30.

Harvard University: Anniversary luncheon, Society of Harvard Dames, Business School Faculty Club, 12:45.

Spring flower show, Chestnut Hill Garden Club, Parish House, Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, all day.

Benefit sale, Massachusetts Division of the Blind, Lee, Higginson Building, Boylston and Clarendon Streets, 9 to 5.

University Club: Industrial Relations Conference, luncheon, Kappa Sigma, 12:30.

Garden bazaar, estate of Mrs. Arthur L. Williston, Dedham, benefit Chickering House, 2 to 7.

Recital by students at Boston University's college of music, college building, 176 Newbury Street, 12:15.

Boston Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street: International tea, 3.

Benefit sale, Cambridge Handicraft Shop, garden of Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, 22 Larch Road, Cambridge, 11 to 5:30.

Unitarian anniversary week: Annual meeting, Unitarian Sunday School Society, Edward Everett Hale Chapel, First Church, 9:45; open meeting, Massachusetts Social Service Committee of the General Alliance, Arlington Street Chapel, 10; annual meeting, Unitarian Historical Society, King's Chapel, 10; Cheerful Letter Conference, Eliot Hall, 11; Shoalers luncheon, Twentieth Century Club, 12:30; luncheon and annual meeting, Meadville Alumni Association, Bulfinch Place Church, 12:30; continued annual meeting, Unitarian Sunday School Society, 2; Post Office Mission Conference, Eliot Hall, 2:30; meeting, Alliance of Arlington Street Church, Faris Hall, 4 to 6.

Theaters

Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Eagle and the Hawk," 11:00 a. m., 2:01, 4:44, 7:45, 10:28 p. m.
Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books. Constable Lucas, "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Oriental exhibitions.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits in oil and water colors of Boston Common. May 22-June 2.

Junior League Galleries, Zero Marlboro Street—Portrait drawings by Emily Hall Barnard. May 22-June 3.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Kingston Galleries, Granite Trust Building, Quincy—Exhibition Lopal Hand Craft. Open evenings 7-9. Through May 28.

The Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson, May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

The Perpetual Evader

YESTERDAY—
PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT
TODAY—
GOVERNMENT TAX
BOOTLEG BEER
—NEWS ITEM—
70 PER CENT OF THE BEER BEING SOLD IN DETROIT IS SAID TO BE COMING FROM ILLICIT BREWERIES AND EVADING TAX.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Theaters

"Patience"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—For a single week beginning May 22, Mr. Milton Aborn is making one of his happiest Gilbert and Sullivan revivals at the St. James Theater, "Patience," with Mr. Frank Moulan again giving his effortless and sustained satirical performance in the part of Bunthorne. In fancy one can see this æsthete "walk down Picadilly, with a poppy or a lily in his medieval hand," pondering new verses, to be entitled "Heart Foam." Matching Mr. Moulan's ability to give every syllable of text and song its just character is Miss Vera Ross's presentation of the love-lorn Lady Jane. Their duet, "Sing Hey to You," was a high point of the evening. Another was Mr. Allen Waterous's song with the women's chorus, "The Magnet and the Churn." For a lively resolution of the battle that was nearly lost by the heavy dragoons to the forces arrayed in stained glass attitudes, the finale brings in the ladies as 'Arriets in Eugénie hats and the gentlemen as 'Arrys in bowlers for an 'Amstead 'Eath bit of frisking. The audience could scarcely get enough of the repetitions of Sullivan's tuneful choruses and part songs, or of the individual numbers of Mr. William Danforth, Mr. Roy Cropper and Miss Vivian Hart. Beginning May 29, the opera will be "The Pirates of Penzance."

The Dance

Return Engagement

The Hans Wiener Dance Group again enlivened the Pops last evening with a dance recital, presenting their two new ballets (designed by Mr. Wiener)—"The Foolish Virgins," a light-hearted fantasy with lyrical movement and attractive grouping on the part of 14 maidens and some very vigorous and thoroughly masculine dancing by Mr. Wiener, Mr. Ashermann and Mr. Bishop (seen from the rear of the hall this composition is shown to be well spaced and clearly articulated); and the parti-colored Persian Ballet, a spectacular tragi-comedy, with all its variegated ramifications neatly rolled into compact design. Humor, dry and delicious, underlies these two works, which call for expert technique for their presentation. Mr. Ashermann, as the Guardian in the last number, displays a remarkable freedom of bodily movement, of twisting torso and spatial figuration, and a keenly intelligent projection of the idea. The orchestral accompaniment (music by Dvořák in the first instance and of Borodin in the other) is certainly no handicap to the success of these ballets.

Mr. Wiener's clever and popular "Circus" and Miss Nina Dale's and Mr. Ashermann's amusing "Ballet Grotesque" were also on the program. Tonight the two ballets will be repeated and Mr. Wiener's "Golliwog's Cakewalk" will be substituted for "Circus." M. L.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with some showers tonight and Thursday; somewhat cooler Thursday; moderate east to south winds.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, probably with local thundershowers tonight and Thursday; somewhat cooler Thursday and on coast tonight.

Maine: Cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Thursday; cooler on southwest coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers and probably thunderstorms tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy, probably with local thundershowers tonight and Thursday; somewhat cooler Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast or south, and mostly overcast weather, probably with occasional showers, tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	9	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	66	Nantucket	60	70
Bismarck	56	70	New Orleans	76	86
Boston	70	82	New York	66	76
Buffalo	66	78	Norfolk, Va.	70	82
Charleston	74	80	North Platte	48	70
Chicago	72	86	Philadelphia	70	78
Cincinnati	74	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	90
Denver	54	68	Pittsburgh	74	84
Eastport, Me.	50	62	Portland, Me.	60	72
Hatteras	78	90	Raleigh	72	86
Honolulu, T.H.	76	78	St. Louis	72	86
7 p.m. May 23	72		St. Paul	62	62
Helena, Mont.	48	58	Salt Lake City	48	62
Huron, S. D.	60	66	San Francisco	52	56
Jacksonville	76	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	46	64
Kansas City	66	84	Seattle	54	62
Key West	80	86	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	64	78	Washington	72	82
Memphis	74	86	Wichita, Kan.	66	84
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	54	70
Montreal	56	76			

A—8 a. m. May 24.
B—Maximum May 23.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:17 a. m. and 12:32 p. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March From "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
"Fingal's Cave," Overture ..... Mendelssohn
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Natchez on the Hill," Virginia Country Dance ..... Powell
"Tosca," Fantasia ..... Puccini
Largo ..... Handel
(Solo violin, harp, organ, and strings)
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky

Hans Wiener Dance Group

"The Foolish Virgins" ..... Dvořák
"Golliwog's Cake Walk" ..... Debussy
Persian Ballet ..... Borodin

the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager for the bureau, and his staff, who are coöperating with Boston trade association executives, the New England Council and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, says that summaries of reported activities by trade associations are to be issued from time to time in Washington.

Repeal Is Viewed As Saloon Opener

If the prohibition repeal resolution is ratified, the "saloon may and will return in states which legalize the sale of intoxicants," the Massachusetts dry candidates for the constitutional convention have declared in a statement which was adopted by their executive committee on Monday. The vote for candidates will be held on June 13.

Pointing out that before the present resolution was submitted, the wets made provisions for the banishment of the saloon in case of prohibition repeal, the drys hold that the resolution now contains no such provision. They declare that "many, and even some state legislatures, as in Indiana, assume that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will also sweep away all restrictions on the liquor traffic which a century of experience has painfully found necessary, including the right of local option."

"We believe, therefore, that such repeal would bring back the intolerable conditions of the past, intensified in these days of automobile, radio and lavish and skillful advertising. Such form of repeal would be a jump from the frying pan into the fire." They urge that candidates opposing this kind of repeal be chosen so that it may be rejected and Congress be given an opportunity in normal times to form a better solution to the problem, if there is any better than national prohibition.

New England Trade Associations Surveyed

Coördination of all available information on the National Industrial Recovery Bill, in President Roosevelt's program for economic rehabilitation, is being undertaken by

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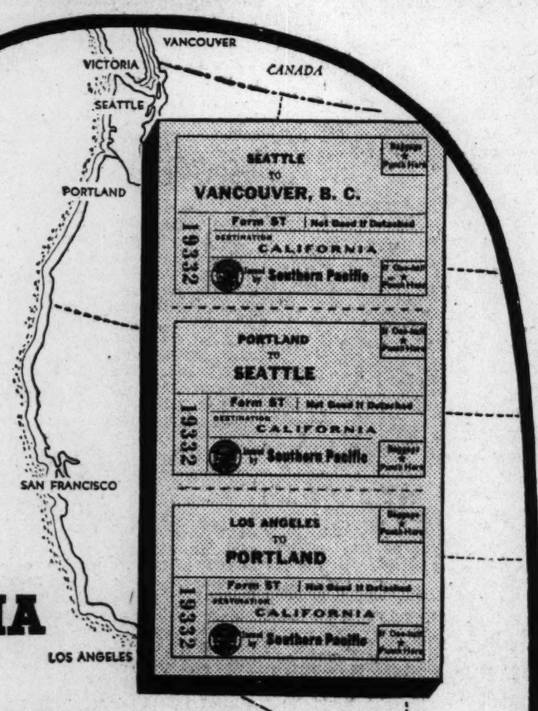


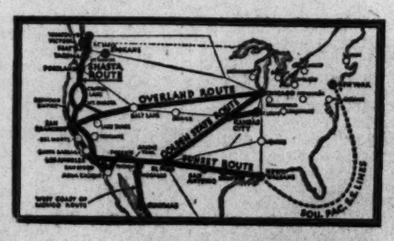
A free ticket? That's what it amounts to. For by going West on one of Southern Pacific's Four Great Routes and returning on another you can see the whole Pacific Coast for not 1¢ more rail fare!

For example, at the new summer fares you can swing down to New Orleans. Then on the "Sunset Limited" through the Old South and the Southwest to Los Angeles. Or go West on the *Golden State Route* via Kansas City and El Paso. Return on our *Overland Route* across Great Salt Lake or *Shasta Route* through the Pacific Northwest. Or reverse the order. Or use any other combination of the Four Great Routes—all for not 1¢ more rail fare than a trip straight to California and back!

New Summer Roundtrips in effect until October 15

FROM NEW YORK
45-Day Limit $126.90
(via some lines, $123.75)
Oct. 31 Limit $138.32
(via some lines, $135.12)

FROM CHICAGO
Coach (21-day limit) . $60.50
Tourist (21-day limit) . 70.50
1st Class (21-day limit) 80.50
1st Class (Oct. 31 limit) 90.30
Similar low fares from all Eastern and mid-Western cities



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Just stack the dishes in a draining rack, and scald them. That removes the last drops of dish water, and has a sterilizing effect. That's all there is to drying the dishes. Close the kitchen door and go away from there. No calling and coaxing Mama's little helper. No scurry on the way to a party or a show. No work. Dishes dried *dry*. And clean. No streaks. No messy dish towels. You put the dishes away — at your leisure.

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THE GAS COMPANIES OF GREATER BOSTON

TC-13 All Ready For Its Long Hop To Langley Field

Army's Non-Rigid Airship at Akron, Ohio, Awaits Only Fair Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—While the great airship Macon is making its trial flights at Akron, Ohio, and the navy blimp K-1 is undergoing repair and reconditioning within the Zeppelin dock—out at Wingfoot Lake, five miles east of the city, the new army non-rigid airship TC-13, awaits fair weather for its long hop to its new base at Langley Field, Virginia.

And meanwhile, many a visitor marvels at the perfection of the structure of this, the largest non-rigid ship ever to be constructed in the United States.

In appearance very much like the little Goodyear ships, its fabric has been made much stronger to withstand the stresses of the 70-mile an hour speed which it achieved on its first trial flight. And its blunt nose is reënforced with stout duralumin "nose battens" to hold it taut and keep it from buckling, when the ship is going "full speed ahead."

Two Bottom Rudders

To the casual observer, another unusual feature is that it has two bottom rudders, while the Macon and the Goodyear ships have but one rudder below. These two rudders are streamlined with the motors.

Also the bottom of the TC-13 resembles the hull of a boat, and is waterproofed, in case the big blimp should have to make a forced landing in the water.

But it is the inside which is a triumph of the Zeppelin designer's art. Shiny with duralumin, its chair cushions of bright yellow leather, and its clean balsa-wood floors covered with cork, it has a cheerful spic-and-span appearance, not usually associated with things military.

The ship is divided into three major compartments. The front, or pilot compartment, contains all the controls, and two pilots are on duty there at all times during the flight, one manipulating the altitude controls and the other the direction controls.

In the roomy center compartment, presided over by the navigating officer, is the engineer's control board, and all of the radio equipment including a receiving and sending set, in charge of a special radio operator.

The popular zipper clasp has its place even in a big airship, it seems, for one section of the floor of this center compartment is equipped with a zipper, and when "zipped" from within, opens a trap door through which the bomber may "sight," in case of hostilities. The bomb racks are hung on the outside of the ship near this point.

Kitchenette in Rear

Two cooks preside over the rear compartment, where a kitchenette equipped with a light-weight single burner electric stove, will furnish mess for the officers and crew during their trip to Langley. The dining table has a balsa-wood top. Plans for a midnight luncheon and breakfast en route have been made for the Langley Field trip.

"We intend to take off about 6 p. m. for Langley when the weather breaks," said Lieutenant Orvil Anderson, army lighter-than-air expert, who has come here to test-fly the ship. "We will reach Langley if all goes well at 12 or 1 o'clock, but we will cruise around till reveille at 5:30 a. m., then land."

Sleeping quarters aboard ship are very comfortable, almost like Pullman berths. During the day the upper berths are folded up against the wall, and the two lower berths are used as seats. The leather-covered mattresses are in reality life rafts filled with kapok.

A bathroom and lavatory completely equipped except for bathtubs, are in the rear section of the ship.

A neat fabric ceiling conceals gas tanks and gas lines, and takes away the businesslike atmosphere of the ship's interior. Zipper fastenings again play their part on this ceiling, as certain sections may be "zipped" and let down, to permit the pilot to inspect his tanks. Small duralumin stools and chairs complete the ship's equipment.

Four officers and five men will take the trip to Langley Field, according to Lieutenant Anderson, who also stated that the TC-13 is the most completely equipped airship of any in the army's service.

Christian Science Program on Radio

The fourth and last Christian Science period of the season in the "Church of the Air" will be conducted by Mr. William Wallace Porter, Committee on Publication for New York, from the studios of WABC, New York City, Sunday, May 28, from 1 to 1:30 p. m., E. D. T., over a coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Porter will deliver a topical address on Christian Science. Hymns will be sung by a mixed quartet and Miss Ruth Barrett, organist, will play the accompaniments.

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Each with tub, shower, circulating ice water. Lower weekly rates.
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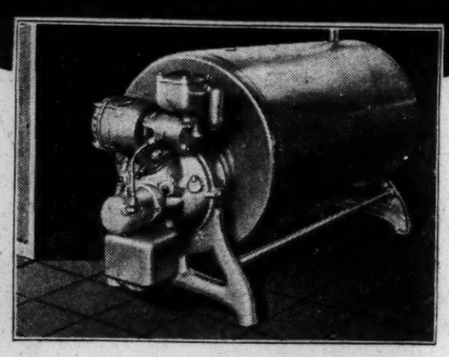
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A complete, fully automatic, hot water supply unit, which furnishes ample hot water for baths, showers, laundering and kitchen use, at a saving of from 1/3 to 1/2, depending on the present method you use.
New scientific design, developed by Williams Oil-O-Matic engineers, provides *triple flame travel* and extracts every possible heat unit from the heavy, low-cost fuel oil which this unit, like all Oil-O-Matic products, uses.
Delivers 50 gallons of water per hour (raised 100° in temperature) or 70 gallons per hour (raised 80°). Oil consumption is fixed at 1/2 gallon per *operating* hour—2 to 2 1/2 cents worth of oil per hour while the burner is actually operating, which of course, is only a fraction of the time. Heavily insulated, noiseless in operation, fully warranted.
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WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HOT WATER HEATER
EASY TERMS to Home Owners!

Army's Big Blimp Displays Her Features

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor
NON-RIGID AIRSHIP TC-13
Upper Left—Capt. Clarence Lober in Control Car. Upper Right—Photograph of TC-13 Taken in Hangar at Wingfoot Lake, Akron, Ohio. Lower—Three-Bladed Propeller of the TC-13.

Parent-Teachers Observe Methods Of All Branches

National Congress Puts in Full Day on Organization Conduct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., May 24—An important precedent was established at the thirty-seventh annual convention of the National Congress of Parent-Teachers when the entire day yesterday was given to a demonstration of the methods and conduct of parent-teacher organizations from the national board down through the smallest rural unit.

Commenting on this educational work, Mrs. Hugh Bradford, president of the national congress, said:

"Through visual demonstration typical of the work done by the local, state, and national parent-teacher organizations, we hope to bring to the delegates attending this convention a broader conception of the parent-teacher movement and its place as a socializing factor in American life. The importance of coordinated effort in every branch of the organization will be emphasized. This is the first time in our history that we have devoted an entire day of a national convention to the study of organization technics."

Evidence of the interest in parent education was also shown in the large attendance at the early morning classes on parent education led by Miss Alice Sowers, where instruction was received in methods of study.

Another important educational accomplishment of the convention was the imposing display of record books—eight from each of the 48 states. These books containing press notices, mimeographed matter, record the activity of the different units. These were studied by delegates for new ideas and with notebook in hand as dilligently as were the lectures In every conference and speech confidence is expressed that a new social order is coming out of the present crisis.

Mrs. Frederick Hosmer, national vice-president, said:

"The opportunity of the Parent-Teacher Association when the world is in distress lies largely in developing a program that will strengthen the moral fiber of the people, in weaving a design of wholesome family relationships and of wholesome human relationships.

"If greed and self-indulgence and lust for power can be kept out of that design, and if faith and courage, enlightenment and good will can be woven in, perhaps indeed the old pattern of these tormented years may fade away and the picture of our children's lives be beautiful indeed."

United States Proposals Accepted by Argentine

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 24 (By U. P.)—Argentina's "unreserved adherence" to the proposals contained in President Roosevelt's recent message to the nations of the world was cabled to Washington yesterday by President Justo.

"I agree that the lowering of the protectionist tariffs, which have been termed customs disarmament, should be followed by a limitation of armaments," President Justo stated. "The Argentine delegation at Geneva has already announced Argentina's readiness to collaborate in the limitation of land, sea and air armaments on the basis of principles enunciated by Your Excellency."

Massachusetts Imports

Customs duties on foreign merchandise brought into the Massachusetts customs district in April totaled $866,785, increasing to $14,632,996 the aggregate for 10 months of the fiscal year, compared with $20,650,913 a year before.

Controversy Over Cosmic Ray Secret Sent to Ray Itself

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP)—Dr. Arthur H. Compton, of the University of Chicago and Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of California Institute of Technology, have been granted a change of venue in their famous dispute which involves the cosmic ray.

It was learned today the question which hitherto has been debated before the American Association for the Advancement of Science has now been referred to the ray itself.

When a balloon bears one of the Piccard brothers on another flight into the stratosphere in July it may serve to quiet for all time this ever-flaming friendly dispute between these two Nobel prize winners.

Dr. Millikan, it has been revealed, has accepted an invitation tendered by Dr. Compton to furnish a separate set of delicate scientific instruments for the flight. Dr. Compton already is preparing instruments as his contribution to the venture.

Their contentions, briefly are these:

Dr. Millikan believes cosmic rays are essentially ultraviolet rays of extraordinary high frequency and correspondingly short wave lengths.

Dr. Compton contends that he has found important evidence that cosmic rays are deflected by the magnetic field of the earth, in which event, he says, they would be emissions of electrically loaded corpuscles.

Therefore, the gondola in which either Auguste or Jean Piccard is expected to soar to the heavens from Soldier Field will bear the equipment each of these famous natural scientists deems adequate to capture the history of the cosmic ray.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Irving S. Kaplan, New York.
Mrs. Sarah L. Frankel, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Gertrude Grey, France.
Lillian H. Atwood, Massachusetts.
E. E. Cort, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Oscar M. Lindquist, New Hampshire.
Oscar M. Lindquist, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Beulah Poole, Ohio.
D. B. Johnston, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Frank Cain, Illinois.

Indianans Pan Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Ind.—Panning gold has become a popular pastime in Brown County State Park here, particularly with the unusual number of teachers and outdoor enthusiasts who visit the park. While net results of the "prospecting" in these parts is practically negligible, the recreational value of washing gold in the primitive streams of the park is unusual.

Surprise Stamp Cachet Devised for Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—"The cachet to end cachets" will be issued at the annual convention of the United Stamp Societies to be held in Brooklyn, May 30. Although the design has not been made public as yet, it is promised that it "is something decidedly different."

The designer is Mr. Harry Weston, who devised the Brooklyn Exhibition Cachet. It will be green and will be distributed free to each member attending the convention or will be applied on envelopes sent in by members and other collectors unable to attend the meeting. The covers should be sent to Mr. L. G. Marmorino Jr., East 32nd Street, Brooklyn.

Alien Artist Tax Is Condemned As An Insult to Art

John Erskine Tells Music Clubs It Penalizes Supreme Artistry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 24—The festival character of the convention being held here by the National Federation of Music Clubs was enlivened somewhat by the discussion at the banquet session last night of the question of taxing the foreign artist. Mr. John Erskine, pianist-novelist, who presented the question, said that proposals to tax foreign artists were based on the theory that "if a man is a supreme artist, make him pay for it in cash."

The idea appeared to be, Mr. Erskine said, that something in the nature of an income tax would equalize things because the foreign artists would pay great sums and the Americans not so much because of smaller incomes.

"From the heart, from a genuine love of the art, back up American artists," he pleaded. "If you don't want to support American art, disband your society and have your dinners without the interruption of music and speeches."

Mr. Erskine was obliged to leave hurriedly in order to catch a train and the issue was taken up by some of the outstanding American artists, critics and educators in the country, who, after a debate, failed to agree on a course of action.

Music as a constructive force for bringing about harmony and peace in the world was stressed by Mrs. Helen Harrison Mills of Peoria, Ill., chairman of the international relations committee of the federation. It is through the heart of a nation rather than through its commerce and politics that the people can be reached, Mrs. Mills said.

The objectives of the committee are to make American music known abroad and to bring about a tangible reciprocity in music among all nations. The committee has established two American music libraries abroad, one in Glasgow, and the other in Berlin. Two others have been started at Warsaw and Amsterdam.

Mrs. Mills reported that 30 reciprocity programs have been given in this country using the music of other nations and that each of these nations in turn has given a program entirely of American music. To facilitate the plan, an international exchange program commission has been organized with Dr. Hans Pless of Vienna as president.

The display of music and pageantry continues, with more than 2000 amateur and professional artists participating on the festival program. The main musical event of the day was the first Minneapolis appearance of the Gordon String Quartet in a program of American music with Mr. Harold Bauer, pianist, as the assisting artist.

Miss Marion Janet Clayton of Brooklyn, N. Y., won the pipe organ contest and she will receive $1000 from the federation.

Peruvian Delegate To Define Views

GENEVA, May 24 (By U. P.)—Peru's official acceptance "in principle" of the Council's proposals for settling the unofficial war between Colombia and Peru was communicated to the League of Nations May 22 by Señor Garcia Calderon the Peruvian delegate.

Señor Calderon said he would address the Council on his country's action. Colombia, it was understood, has already approved the terms of the peace formula, which call for immediate evacuation of Port Leticia by Peruvian troops and control of the area by a League commission pending final settlement.

PARA, Brazil, May 24 (By U. P.)—News of the agreement between Colombia and Peru for settlement of their dispute over possession of Port Leticia caused a sensation here yesterday. Officers of the Peruvian war fleet of one cruiser and two submarines said they were without official information.

Census Indicates Fewer Homeless Found in London

Partly Accounted For by Increased Provision for Wanderers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Fewer homeless people were found in London during the recent annual census taken by the London County Council Public Health Committee. This is partly accounted for by increased accommodation in charitable institutions, labor homes and shelters.

Homeless men in the streets on the night in question numbered 28 and women 13, but none was found on staircases or under arches. This represented a substantial decrease compared with the 73 men and 14 women on the night of the 1932 census.

The area covered extended over the whole of the Administrative County of London except the outlying districts.

In licensed common lodging houses 13,966 were accommodated in 1932 and 12,780 in 1933. Of the latter total 75 were children all of whom were found in institutions conducted by charitable persons, societies or organizations. The number of beds available in common lodging houses for men was 14,720 and for women 2163 compared with 14,720 for men and 2412 for women in 1932.

In shelters and labor homes there were 1501 men, 164 women and 15 children, making a total of 1680, an increase of 314 above the 1932 total. Included were 122 men and 11 women in the crypt under the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields compared with 80 men and 10 women in 1932.

In the council's casual wards and hostels there were 615 men compared with last year's total of 826.

Support Voted to Governor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 24 (AP)—Authority to give full support to any national recovery act is extended to the board of governors of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association in resolutions adopted by the organization in convention here.

$6.50 ROUND TRIP
Memorial Day WEEK END EXCURSION to NEW YORK
via Fall River Line

Four glorious days in New York. Two delightful nights on the water. Spacious, airy staterooms . . . Dancing . . . Music . . . Entertainment . . . Excellent Food . . . Reasonably Priced. Plan a Party and take this Ideal Trip.
GOING FRIDAY, MAY 26 or SATURDAY, MAY 27
Lv. Boston (South Station) . . . . . (E.S.T.) 5.00 P.M.
Lv. Back Bay . . . . . (E.S.T.) 5.08 P.M.
Due New York (Pier 14 N.R.) . . (E.S.T.) 6.00 A.M.
RETURNING SUND., MAY 28, MOND., MAY 29 or TUES., MAY 30.
Lv. New York (Pier 14 N.R.) . . . (E.S.T.) 4.30 P.M.
Make Reservations in advance.
Limited number of Tickets and Staterooms now on sale at South Station, North Station, Back Bay Ticket office and 67 Franklin St., Boston.
The NEW HAVEN R.R. - NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.
May 22, 1933
I suppose that I may claim to be the first Ford Dealer. I not only made cars, but sold them and frequently delivered them myself.
The "drive away" is not new; often I have driven cars from Detroit to towns in Ohio or Indiana or Michigan to make delivery.
There were no good roads in those days, and the people where I drove had never seen a motor car before.
My first really enthusiastic customers were Country Doctors. They were the first to realize the value of dependable transportation to a widely scattered practice.
Even today I occasionally hear from some of those first Ford users.
We had to teach local mechanics how to care for the cars. That is how Ford Service began, which is now found everywhere in the world.
We believed from the beginning that a sale does not complete our transaction with our customer — it creates upon us an obligation to see that our customer's car gives him service. Ford Dealers know their duty to the public in this respect.
I can say of Ford Dealers generally that they have been and are men of character and standing in their communities. Most of them have been with us many years, which indicates that we agree on basic business principles. The Company provides that the methods used to sell the Ford car are consistent with the self-respect of the Dealers who handle it.
The present Ford V-8 is the peak of our 30 years experience.
We have never made a better car. Its eight-cylinder engine is powerful and smooth running. The car is admittedly very good looking and has comfortable riding qualities. It is economical in operation because of advanced engine design and low car weight. It is the fastest, roomiest and most powerful car we have ever built.
Henry Ford

Look for the new KARO Pouring Spout and Cap at your grocer's
KARO SYRUP is always DELICIOUS ON PANCAKES WAFFLES SLICED BREAD etc.
The Nation's Favorite Syrup

Business Making Sharp Gains, Find Savings Bankers

(Continued from Page 1)

Savings Bank, said that he looked for sustained improvement and a gradual steadying of the business structure.

Too Great Expectations

"It will be as well," he warned, "if we do not entertain too great expectations, but strive to keep the next cycle of development within bounds. The processes that will establish this cycle are at work. They should be permitted to take their natural course as far as possible. Artificial stimulus is something to be approached with care and used sparingly."

In a discussion on developments respecting economic education in the light of the recent crisis, it was brought out at the conference that at least one benefit of the slump is an advance in the popular demand for economic education. Members of the banking association were told that the way now seems open for inclusion in the school curriculum of the country of a course of instruction in the practical problems of personal economic management. The bankers, coöperating with the educators, hope to make the study of economics as practical as the three R's of everyday education.

This movement, the convention learned, was inspired by realization of the fact that even the broad sweep of modern education will fail to furnish anything like adequate instruction in the handling of the personal affairs of individuals. A national commission has been appointed to study the subject and the group includes representatives of education and business.

Mr. Orrin C. Lester, vice-president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, chairman of the savings bankers' Committee on Economic Education, reported on the progress of the movement, which, he said, would establish some effective means of public enlightenment on current economic problems. Individual responsibility, he went on, bears a very direct and practical relationship to sustained public confidence, to the stabilization of economic institutions, and to the progressive advancement of saving.

In the shopping center of New York

- Special day rate of $1 for room with bath from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- Daily rates from $2.
- Special rates by week or month.
- Special attention given to ladies traveling unaccompanied.
- Authentic Colonial Restaurant.
- Descriptive booklet with beautiful map of New York on request.

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116 WEST 34th STREET (Opposite Macy's)
NEW YORK

MISS EMMA DUNN
International Teacher
Presents a Course of 10 Lessons on
Thought Quality in the Voice
Based on her articles published in The Christian Science Monitor
Course Includes These Fundamentals
HOW to listen—HOW to obtain and retain a well modulated speaking voice—HOW to express an idea instead of its dead letter—HOW to use a full breath—HOW to vitalize—HOW to stand—HOW to walk—HOW to sit—HOW to introduce a speaker—HOW to read the Bible and other literature—HOW to express what you already possess. LECTURES—Miss Dunn will present practical illustrations of her teaching at the Essex Hotel, 160 Central Park South, New York City, May 26th, and at the Myles Standish Hotel, 30 Bay State Road, Boston, June 1st, at eight o'clock. Admission fee of one dollar to be applied on course of those who sign.
CLASSES FORMING NOW
Boston, June 9; New York, June 6
Classes taught by Miss Dunn personally. For information address—
BOSTON—Mrs. Bolina Barney, Hotel Hemenway (evenings only).
NEW YORK—Mrs. Laura Schmitt, 75 Central Park West.
NEW YORK—Miss Gertrude P. Harper, 230 West End Avenue.
BROOKLYN, New York—Mrs. Lillie Hoffman, 601 E. 21st Street.
HOBOKEN, New Jersey—Miss Harriet Hagen, 1233 Park Avenue.

Career of Sprague Covers Wide Field

Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague, Edmund Converse professor of banking and finance at Harvard University, who has accepted the position of financial adviser to the United States Government as a special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William H. Woodin, has been connected with Harvard for more than 40 years as student and member of the faculty.

In 1908, after lecturing for three years in Tokyo, he was made assistant professor of banking and finance in the newly-organized School of Business Administration. He organized a number of courses and acted as dean of the school until called to London in 1930 as financial adviser to the Bank of England.

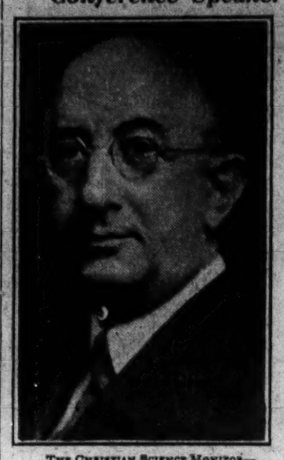
At this time the Harvard Business School Alumni Bulletin said of him: "He perhaps was at his best when delving into the refined technique of the money market or when expounding the Federal Reserve policy or the lack of it. Not only does Professor Sprague have a complete grasp of his chosen subject, but he has an interest for and a comprehension of the whole field of economics."

Hearings on Increased Freight Rates to Open

Public hearings on the increased railroad freight rates on imported and intercoastal woodpulp, from Boston to the central states, particularly Wisconsin, have been set for July 11, at the Hotel Statler, Boston, at 10 a. m., before an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The increase ranges from 40 cents to $1.60 per ton, over prevailing rates, and the railroads published the tariff, proposing to make the increase effective May 5. Vigorous opposition by the Boston Port Authority, the Maritime Association, and several trade groups and individuals, resulted in suspension of the new rates by the I. C. C., pending hearings.

Mutual Savings Banks Conference Speaker



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

MYRON F. CONVERSE

Mayor Cuts Budget By About $4,000,000

A reduction of more than $4,000,000 in the appropriations recommended in the 1933 municipal budget as compared with last year's appropriations is provided in the program presented by Mayor Curley to the City Council. The budget lists appropriations totaling $49,117,710.

An accurate comparison with last year's expenditures cannot be drawn from the budget submitted by the Mayor May 22 due to incomplete schedules of departmental costs. Educational and public welfare expenses are not reckoned in the program submitted to the Council.

Appointment of a committee of officials and representatives of the public to study plans for useful public improvements in expectation of a financial grant under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act was urged upon the mayor by Councilor Laurence Curtis 2d. Mayor Curley pointed out that a specially appointed planning commission had already reported on possible improvements over the next 20 years.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

Drawings by Mr. Benjamin T. Stephenson are showing at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square. An architect by training, Mr. Stephenson has turned to drawing by preference.

The pencil sketches divide into two subjects, rustic scenes in which architecture plays a good part, and yachting. Mr. Stephenson conveys a clear pictorial idea because he has such control over the pencil and maintains a smooth, restrained stroke. Bearing down upon the broadside, he achieves a tonal quality and a mellow texture. The textural character is enhanced sometimes by an intentional granular surface which Mr. Stephenson emphasizes in the boating subjects.

On the artistic side, Mr. Stephenson does not gain full value, for his work is too calculated and disciplined. He does not give way to minute differences in line thickness, to breaks in the line, to intentional unevenness; and all of these traits help to individualize and animate a drawing. The architecturally trained seem the least appreciative of these little erratic touches, given as they are to strict measures and shapes and tidy performance.

In the adjoining gallery there has been installed a collection of sporting paintings brought from England. These pictures, although arresting primarily for their subjects, are made with exceptional skill.

Scott Carbee School of Art

The annual display of students' work may be seen in the several rooms of the Scott Carbee School of Art, Massachusetts Avenue at Boylston Street. Fine arts and crafts are taught at the school and we may see from the exhibits the large product wrought within the year. The paintings display the qualities of able and rigorous direction. The students appear, however, to be encouraged to express ideas of their own. The posters and advertising look very professional, containing those characteristics which make them attractive to client and public.

D. A.

Educators Reëlect Mrs. Fisher to Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., May 24—Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher was re-elected president of the American Association for Adult Education this afternoon at the closing session of the association's annual conference. The election followed an informal discussion of recent trends in the movement for adult education under the chairmanship of Lyman Bryson, director of the California Association for Adult Education.

Speaking last night before the association, Mrs. Fisher said that humanity is now undergoing the greatest change in its experience, and in this process the man who needs help most is the untrained, uneducated and unprepared individual.

"We of this association thus cut a path that has brought us up to a lookout place from which, silent and in a wild surmise, we gaze off into a totally new phase of human life—a life in which education must be transposed to what we now see has been its true meaning all along—growth," she said.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener: Church Edifice, Francis and Water Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 30.

London: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 29.

Welland: Welland High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 29.

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: High School Auditorium, Randolph Street, 3:30 p. m., May 28. (Note change of hour.)

Connecticut

New Haven (First Church): Troup Junior High School, between Beers and Platt Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 3.

Rockville: Sykes Auditorium, Park Street, 8:15 p. m., June 2.

Stamford: Burdick Junior High School, 44 Forest Street, 8:15 p. m., May 29.

Willimantic: Gem Theater, 832 Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 28. (Note change of hour.)

Massachusetts

Adams: C. T. Plunkett Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 1.

Hingham: High School Auditorium, Central Street, 8 p. m., June 2.

Winchester: Winchester Town Hall, 8 p. m., June 2.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Practical Arts High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 28.

New Jersey

Freehold: Freehold High School, 8:15 p. m., May 29.

Plainfield: Plainfield High School, 3:30 p. m., May 28.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., May 30.

Buffalo (joint lecture): Hotel Statler Ballroom, 12 m., June 2.

East Aurora: Aurora Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 28.

Fulton: Happy Hour Theater, Cayuga Street, 8 p. m., June 1.

Hudson: Church Edifice, 64 Green Street, 3:30 p. m., May 28.

Hudson Falls (auspices First Church, Hudson Falls, and Society, Fort Edward): Washington County Court House, 8 p. m., June 2.

Johnstown: Grange Hall, Hoosac Street, 8:15 p. m., June 1.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., June 1.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., June 2.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Ft. Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., June 1.

Patchogue: High School Auditorium, South Ocean Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 29.

St. Albans: The Square Club Hall, 3:30 p. m., May 28.

Westfield: High School, East Main Street, 8:15 p. m., June 2.

Rhode Island

Providence (Second Church): Calvary Baptist Church, Broad and Stanwood Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 28.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 1.

Uncle Tom and Little Eva to Appear In Puppet Production of Old Drama

Uncle Tom is coming to Boston! And Topsy and Eva! For the first time in many years, these famous characters will appear in Boston—from the venerable Negro down to the ferocious bloodhound. Uncle Tom is at present undergoing a little carving while Topsy's fuzz and Eva's long yellow curls are being thoroughly combed. And 15 scenes—including one upon which numerous chunks of ice are floating—are being painted.

In other words, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will have what is probably its first full puppet production at Mr. Punch's Workshop, 71 Chestnut Street, beginning tomorrow.

As the puppets emerge from an embryonic state into full-fledged characters, it is amusing to recount some of the traditions and conventions which surrounded Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's first visit to a theater to see the play performed in 1852. She had considered that the positions of her husband and father as ministers made it impossible for her to patronize the theater.

Her escort on that memorable first night, Francis H. Underwood, managing editor of the Atlantic Monthly, recounts that Mrs. Stowe entered the theater through a private doorway and was hurried to the manager's box. She was "well muffled," and to insure her concealment, kept well behind the curtains of the box until the play started, whence she peaked out and watched "attentively."

In those days, no performance was complete without its quota of "specialties." The manager of the National Theater, at which Boston first witnessed the play, was so apprehensive of producing a "straight" drama that he reserved the right to introduce songs and dances when the audience's attention lagged. Accordingly, at stated intervals, the actors withdrew to the far corners of the stage while singers and dancers lightened the dramatic load. Then the play was allowed to continue.

Due to Mrs. Stowe's negligence concerning theater rights for her book, pirate plays flourished for many years. One early transposer, possibly in his haste to garner his share of the golden harvest, completely ignored both Topsy and Eva.

"Our present production," said Mr. John Ralph Geddis, manager of the group, "is larger than that usually attempted by a puppet theater. There will be 19 characters in the cast, including a bloodhound; and the play will be divided into 30 scenes, six less than the 1852 production. We are using our own cut version of the original play which Harriet Beecher Stowe saw. It has not been produced for years around Boston."

The puppeteers explained that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be played in a perfectly sincere manner. There will be no attempt at burlesque. They believe that through the puppet medium, they will be able to reproduce the feelings and emotions of an early American folk play.

"The stylized form of acting in the arlier theater makes it ludicrous today," explained Miss Catherine Huntington, one of the puppeteers, as she put the finishing touches on Eva's costume. "With real performers of today, the actions are ridiculed. Puppets on the other hand are limited in movement. This, together with their universal nature, makes them a good medium for the expression of suffering and despair throughout all time."

Another interesting fact concerning the play is that it never attempts the southern idiom. All the characters are New Englanders as far as speech is concerned, and during moments of intensity, all assume an impressive and poetic manner of diction.

Mr. Geddis, Mr. Francois Martin, and Miss Huntington make all the costumes and sets, do the carving for the figures, besides playing all the parts in this and numerous other plays.

Too Many Poets for Job, California Senate Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—What, no Poet Laureat? The people of California awoke to this fact when the State Senate neglected to adopt a resolution prepared in the Assembly.

"There are so many persons in California who may be qualified that the naming of one would only start a controversy," the senators explained. To which sponsors replied: "That's one of the best reasons." The belief that the legislators should not ponder over poetry while the budget is still in its unbalanced state was held to be another reason why members of the upper house refused to enter the more romantic field.

Bank Granted Charter

NEW ORLEANS, May 24—Comptroller of the Currency granted Hibernia National Bank charter No. 13,688, and the new bank opened Monday with $3,000,000 capital and surplus, $14,000,000 deposits and $17,000,000 liquid assets.

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
809 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 31st Street, New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

NU BONE SEMI-CUSTOM CORSET

Including an expert and satisfactory shop-fitting, the latest model, "Junior Nu Trend," costs only $6.95. Conforming with the rapidly developing demand for the back-lace adjustment offers excellent control of hip flesh and deep back curve.
NU-BONE CORSET SHOP
Suite 750, Little Bldg., Han. 1613
BOSTON, MASS.

Brand New $14.95 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Sensational new low price Standard 4-row keyboard, fully guaranteed.
TERMS $1.00 WEEKLY
We carry the largest stock of rebuilt typewriters in New England. All makes of typewriters Rented at lowest prices. Headquarters for Royal, Underwood and Smith-Corona Portables.
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
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Oriental Rug Cleaning and Repairing
Only trust your rugs to experts. For thirty years we have been known for our quality workmanship. And now, because we have reduced our rent from $1000 a month to $100, you can benefit by the lower prices we can now offer.
Estimates cheerfully given.
ADALIAN BROS. Inc.
Now in new location.
561 Boylston Street Boston
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GIVE YOUR
HOME
That Fresh Look of Spring
Curtains—Hangings—Rugs
Cleansed
Dyed and Mothproofed
NOTE: Free storage on rugs for the summer.
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CLEANSERS and DYERS, INC.
30 WASHBURN ST., WATERTOWN
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BOSTON	26 West St.	Han. 8126
BOSTON	608 Beacon St.	Ken. 3838
WINCHESTER	17 Church St.	Win. 0528
LEXINGTON	1711 Mass. Ave.	Lex. 0441
CONCORD	47 Main St.	Concord 429
NEEDHAM	968 Great Plain Ave.	Needham 1730
AYER	46-B Main St.	Ayer 63
NEWTON CENTRE	99 Union St.	C. Newton 1027

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Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins JUNE 10

IVY CORSETS and Bandeaux
10% DISCOUNT
On All Stock Models
Drastic Markdowns on Discontinued Models Through May
Ivy Corset Shop
378 Boylston Street, Boston
Between Arlington and Berkeley

CUSTOM MADE GARMENTS
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Germany Honors One of Its Early Automobile Men

Motorists From All Over Europe at Unveiling of Benz Monument

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Automobilists from all parts of Europe recently, April 17, assembled at Mannheim to unveil a monument to Dr. Carl Benz, one of the outstanding pioneers of modern automobiling.

Dr. Benz was not the inventor of the modern automobile, but without his work and that of his contemporary, Herr Gottlieb Daimler, the world might have had to wait much longer for the application of those inventions without which the modern light, speedy automobile was impossible.

Dr. Benz came of an old Schwarzwald family, long associated with the smithy, though his father was an engine-driver. He was born at Karlsruhe just one year after the Karlsruhe-Heidelberg Railway was opened, which undoubtedly fired his youthful imagination. From his early youth, while serving his apprenticeship at the local engineering sheds, he conceived the idea of a locomotive which could run along the ordinary highway.

Knew Both Sides

Dr. Benz knew both the practical and theoretical sides of his craft, and continued experimenting in his small workshop behind the house, after the day's work was over. His first experiments were to try to attach a motor to a "draisine," a forerunner of the modern bicycle. But he soon saw that this demanded a light-weight engine, such as could not then be built. His first success came with a three-wheel machine, which looked more like a plow than a modern automobile. This was in 1885, less than half a century ago, and 12 months before Herr Gottlieb Daimler brought out his new motorcycle, and his steam-driven four-seater automobile.

His initial success, like many later triumphs, owed much to the encouragement and coöperation of his wife Frau Berta Benz. It was she who carried out the first long-distance trip in his newly-built machine. Quite against his desires, and without his knowledge, she and their two sons, 15 and 13 years old, set out from Mannheim and reached Pforzheim, 180 kilometers away, after many accidents and renewal of brakes, informing the inventor by telegram of their achievement after their arrival at Pforzheim.

Awarded Gold Medal

In January, 1886, he patented "a ready and practical automobile for the use of a number of persons," and two years later was awarded the Great Gold Medal at the Munich Trade and Industry Fair, for his contributions to technical progress.

During the next two decades, Dr. Benz was to make automobiles, which made his name known everywhere. In 1899, the "Benz-Velo-Comfortable" with its three horsepower could be bought for 2200 marks.

On Christmas Day, 1899, a Frenchman could write Dr. Benz that his machine had covered 9000 kilometers without any defect. It was a Frenchman who first bought a Benz in 1887. Germany, his own country, was less responsive. "Ever great success, but not a single purchase in my native land," is a comment in his memoirs at this time.

The rapid strides made in the next 20 years, 1899 to 1909, may be realized from the fact that in the latter year, a 200 horsepower Benz attained the speed of 205 kilometers an hour on the track at Brooklands, in England.

The great progress made in automobiles during the past 50 years was spectacularly shown in the historical parade held at Mannheim before the Benz monument was unveiled. Automobiles of all shapes, sizes and horsepowers from the original Benz to the Mannheim "Stromlinie" (streamline) one of Germany's most modern productions in 1933.

Sanitary District Work for Chicago Seeks R. F. C. Loan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 24—Work of the Sanitary District of Chicago, involved in the United States Supreme Court decision May 22, may go forward at once if a loan of $36,450,000 is secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This was indicated by officials of the district here.

Efforts to get such a loan have been under way ever since the district found itself facing a future without funds. The provision that projects favored by the R. F. C. must be self-liquidating and not by taxation, has blocked the loan. A new bill providing $3,300,000,000 for public works, pending before Congress, would remove this barrier.

Mr. T. J. Bowler, president of the district, and other officials felt the Supreme Court's decision placed the blame where it belonged, principally upon the failure of tax collections. While the district under a former recent régime overspent tremendously, yet if taxes had been collected as in normal times the district would have been able to carry out its projects, officials declare.

Likewise the district welcomed the relief granted by the decision which removes from the district the responsibility of building flood control works in the mouth of the Chicago River, unless storms and high water in future prove them necessary. The court adopted the district's view that the locks and dams at Lockport, Ill., were sufficient for the present. This ruling saves taxpayers some $4,000,000.

British Trade Ring Encircles Iceland

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—Great Britain yesterday brought Iceland within her ring of new trade treaties. The Iceland treaty is the sixth concluded in the past few weeks by Great Britain, the others being with Argentina, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Denmark.

Subject to fulfillment of certain assurances on the part of the British coal industry, Iceland undertakes to take not less than 77 per cent of her coal imports from Great Britain. Iceland will give Great Britain reduced duties on cotton pieces, linen and artificial silk.

It also undertakes not to increase duties on coal, certain classes of woolen piece goods, sailcloth, Hessian sacks, linoleum, stockings, socks, waterproof clothing, galvanized iron roofing sheets and wire rope. Great Britain undertakes not to increase the existing 10 per cent import duty on fresh or salted fish from Iceland and promises to give equitable treatment to imports of chilled or frozen mutton and lamb from Iceland. The treaty awaits enabling legislation by the Icelandic Parliament.

Better Facilities For Alien Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

to occupy the same detention hall and the same dining hall.

The quarters occupied by the aliens were found clean and sanitary. Every alien is furnished with fresh sheets and pillowcases twice a week, but the sleeping quarters are crowded to capacity with double tier bunks.

Colonel MacCormick spoke personally with 40 or 50 inmates who, in general, had no fault to find with their food or treatment. Only one report of brutality on the part of guards has been received in some time. The only specific complaint was a lack of mustard on the table.

One of the most serious problems encountered by the commisisoner was the dela ' in deportations. Four persons were found to have been waiting at the island for six months for deportations, two for five months, 13 for four months, 12 for three months, 48 from one to two months and 68 from two weeks to one month.

"The causes of these undue detentions will be studied and remedial action taken." Colonel MacCormick declared. "One of the most serious causes is the delay incident to obtaining passports from the consuls of the countries to which the aliens are to be returned. Cases were cited in which the department had been able to obtain passports for more than two years and delays of several months were common."

Following Colonel MacCormack's recommendations, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, immediately ordered him to proceed with his investigation of the causes of these "undue detentions" to which he referred in his report.

The commissioner commended the method now in use for receiving immigrants at the docks. No longer are they tempted to "buy the Woolworth Building." All possible safeguards are now thrown around the immigrant to protect him against fraud and every effort is made to facilitate his safe delivery to his ultimate destination.

New York Votes To Ratify Repeal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—New York State has voted officially against the Eighteenth Amendment, the sixth state to ratify repeal. The others are Michigan, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

The smallness of the vote in New York City yesterday was the only surprise of the returns. Despite strong efforts by Democratic leaders, from Mr. James A. Farley, national and state chairman, and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to the entire Tammany organization, to get out a big wet vote, only about half the registered voters in New York City went to the polls.

Complete returns from the five boroughs show 1,047,068 voters for repeal and 25,506 against. The biggest vote, as usual, was piled up in Brooklyn, where 360,688 voters were for repeal and 10,262 were against. A surprise voiced by dry leaders was that in New York City, Tammany counted more than 25,000 dry ballots.

Rapid Transit System Urged for Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 24—Immediate construction of a rapid transit system between down-town Pittsburgh and the Oakland business district is urged upon the City Council by the City Transit Commission. The subway could be completed with the funds of a $6,000,000 bond issue voted by the people in 1919, with a $1,000,000 surplus remaining, the commission said in its recommendation to the council.

Ultimately, such a system would connect all important business areas of the community, according to the plan outlined by the commission.

He Put the Horse on the Back Seat in Germany

Both photos permission of Daimler-Benz Company, Stuttgart, Germany, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DR. KARL BENZ AND FRAU BENZ IN THE FIRST FOUR-WHEELED CAR BENZ VICTORIA IN 1891. INSET, DR. KARL BENZ.

Free Labor Earns Best Returns, Holders of Slaves Being Taught

Arabia, Central Asia and Parts of Africa Last Strongholds of Slavery Which Rest of World Has Declared Illegal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Slavery today is illegal throughout the world except in Arabia and perhaps, though this is uncertain, Tibet and various parts of central Asia.

But anyone who thinks that slavery ended when the various legal enactments against it were passed finds himself grievously mistaken if he examines the statistics. Nobody knows exactly how many slaves there are in the world today—and there are so many different degrees of slavery that exact computation is very difficult. The Anti-Slavery Society puts the numbers at not less than 5,000,000. But if serfs, peons and other near-slaves are included, the total will be at least doubled.

With or without legal sanction, slavery in the narrowest sense of the word is still rife in many parts of the world. Even the traffic in human beings has not by any means been stamped out. The League of Nations Slavery Commission in 1926 named 15 geographical areas in which slavery existed. The temporary slavery commission in 1932 devoted a chapter of its report to the slave trade and the difficulty of controlling it.

Africa Center of Slave Trade

The principal slave areas today are Abyssinia, Arabia, Liberia and other parts of equatorial Africa, Morocco. In China, the system of child adoption known as "Mui Tsai" is generally regarded as being equivalent to slavery though Chinese delegates to the League have hotly contested this view. In many other parts of the world, labor conditions exist which are tantamount to slavery. Forced labor, pledging of work in payment of debts, peonage, serfdom, have been reported in the past 10 years—often in spite of strict legal enactments—from Central and South America, equatorial Africa, Abyssinia, the Malay Archipelago, the Philippines, Ceylon and Hong Kong. Many people consider that the system of labor enforced by the Soviet Government is a kind of slavery.

In the Moslem world, slavery has the sanction of religion. Many a pious pilgrim to Mecca sees nothing wrong in taking a dependent with him and selling him or her into slavery there to pay his expenses. The officials at Port Sudan, at Aden, even as far afield as Singapore, do not yet appear to have been able to prevent this traffic entirely in spite of most stringent measures. The Dutch East Indies authorities, however, claim to have solved the difficulty by making steamship owners responsible for bringing back every individual who makes the pilgrimage.

Shipped Into Arabia

Captured Africans are still shipped across the Red Sea to stock the slave markets of Arabia. Mr. Eldon Rutter, the explorer, has told of his visits to the slave mart in Mecca itself. Other travelers have actually seen columns of these unfortunates on the march through Abyssinia, Eritrea and Somaliland. Raiding for slaves is a regular practice of the Abyssinian tribes on the Sudanese and Kenya borders. Slavery is still widely practiced in Abyssinia—even, it is authoritatively stated, by many of the Abyssinian clergy themselves.

In some countries, the fiscal system forces sections of the population into bondage to employers of labor. Thus, in many parts of equatorial Africa, there is a head tax which is sometimes so high that the natives can only pay by engaging themselves to work for the European landowners. Raising the head tax, said an official British report on the Portuguese colony of Angola, "may bring about an increase in the labor supply."

Responsible writers have asserted without refutation that the cocoa plantations in the Portuguese island of St. Thome have been worked for years by Africans from the mainland, especially Liberia and Angola, taken or kept there against their will.

Texts of documents by which parents in the Philippines illegally pledge their children's labor in payment of an unredeemed debt have been published in the American press.

Debt Slavery Permitted

Officials in a number of South and Central American countries have been accused of permitting debt slavery in the last 10 years and also of forcing natives to do unpaid work not only in the public service but for private estate owners.

Public works in South America and tropical Africa—including road-making, bridge-building, sanitation and so forth—are often performed by unpaid forced labor. This kind of work is not confined to men. According to speakers in the House of Lords two years ago, women and children—in the French Cameroons, for instance—were obliged to perform unsuitable tasks and get no pay for it.

This practice is now forbidden—except when exacted in lieu of taxes—under the terms of the Forced Labor Convention of 1930 as being tantamount to temporary slavery. But so far only a handful of countries have ratified this convention.

The system of "indentured" or contract labor has often given rise to conditions indistinguishable from slavery. It generally involves the recruitment of native workers from distant places to work on "white" plantations—tea, coffee, rubber, and so forth. Sometimes the conditions under which the workers are employed and the terms on which they are engaged are unexceptionable.

Servitude by Trickery

Often, however, they involve the native, either through misrepresentation or misunderstanding, in complete servitude often extending far beyond the period for which he thought he was engaging himself in the first instance. Fraudulent promises which he is too ignorant to be able to see through are held out to him. Difficulties are put in the way of his going home. By means of "advances" of pay the worker is enticed into debt under conditions which make it impossible for him either to repay or be discharged until he is clear of the debt. The Forced Labor Convention of 1930 says nothing about "indentured" labor, but most of the colonial powers are now awake to its dangers.

Serfdom is another condition which is sometimes scarcely distinguishable from slavery. Unlike the slave, however, the serf cannot be sold. He is bound to the soil, not to an individual. Serfdom is particularly widespread in Africa. It exists, for instance, in varying degrees of severity, in Abyssinia and in the French, Italian and Portuguese African colonies.

Facts such as these show incontrovertibly that the centenary of the legal abolition of slavery which is being celebrated in Great Britain this summer is rightly being regarded as a call to greater activity in the campaign which has now been in progress for at least 200 years. Economic conditions are now more favorable to the abolitionists than ever before.

The Prime Minister of Nepal, in his historic appeal to Nepalese slave owners to set their slaves at liberty, was able to convince most of them that free labor was a better paying proposition than slave labor.

Comfort can also be drawn from the fact that the Emperor Haile Selassie I of Abyssinia has this year established a special government department under an Englishman, Mr. Frank de Halpert, to deal with the emancipation of slaves. He has also publicly undertaken to abolish slavery altogether within 15 years. It is encouraging in this connection that Mr. de Halbert, who has been in Abyssinia several years, estimated the number of slaves in that country as only 300,000. Previous estimates by the Anti-Slavery Society had been 2,000,000.

Altogether it can be said that though much still remains to be done, there are today increasing opportunities for progress. And, more important still, the conscience of the world is at last waking up to the need of cleansing this stain on civilization.

Savannah Observes First Maritime Day By Formal Banquet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 24—Savannah held its first formal affair in honor of National Maritime Day and the sailing from this port of the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, in a dinner Monday night at the DeSoto Hotel. It was an event well attended by both residents of Savannah and guests from other points.

A guest of the evening was Capt. Gatewood S. Lincoln of California, a member of the United States Shipping Board. He came from Washington to represent the board and made an address at the dinner.

Another man prominent in the maritime world present for the dinner was J. J. Halloran of Boston, vice-president and general manager of the American Republic Line.

Mr. Pleasant A. Stovall of Savannah, chairman of the Georgia Bicentennial Commission, under whose auspices, associated with the Savannah Chamber of Commerce, the event was held, was prominent in the arrangements, as was Mr. Porter G. Pierpont, president of the chamber.

Herriot and Prince Honored

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Prince Aage of Denmark and M. Edouard Herriot were among the 300 honored recently by the Fédération Nationale du Dévouement. Both received gold medals, Prince Aage for life-saving in Sweden and M. Herriot for his prompt assistance in the landslip at Lyons last year.

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JUST one thing is wrong with many an otherwise delightful picnic . . . it lacks a hot dish. But, thousands more people each season are solving that little matter with Prudence *Ready-to-Brown* Corned Beef Hash. Prudence constantly goes camping and takes many a boating trip.

All you need besides Prudence is a can opener, a fire, a hot, dry frying pan—and in three minutes you have a dish fit for a king and his queen.

And, don't forget, some of the most delightful of all picnics are held right at home when everyone's hungry late in the evening.

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Prudence costs only about six cents a portion. Be sure to get the genuine Prudence from your grocer.

Monitor Readers: If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.

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Consult your local paper for time of broadcast.

Medalie Attacks Copper Stock Sale In Mitchell Case

'Switched' Stock Returns to Banker's Account, Bergen Admits

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—Turning to the second stock transfer through which, it is alleged, Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, one-time president of the National City Bank, established a loss of $759,000 in 1930 to avoid paying income taxes, the United States District Attorney, Mr. George Z. Medalie, today produced evidence before Judge Henry W. Goddard in the Federal Court here purporting to show that Mr. W. D. Thornton, purchaser of the stock, already possessed at the time of the transaction 17,000 shares of Anaconda Copper "free and clear" which he could have used as collateral for a loan instead of having to purchase the Mitchell shares for the purpose of hypothecation.

Mr. Medalie, examining Mr. Daniel T. Bergen, office manager of Hornblower & Weeks, with whom Mr. Thornton carried an account, brought out also that on May 5, 1930, the day after Mr. Thornton bought 8500 shares of Anaconda stock from Mr. Mitchell, the books showed that 2500 shares of the same stock were "switched" back to Mr. Mitchell's account without any charge being entered against the banker.

The United States attorney, interrogating the witness as to the meaning of the word "switched," drew forth the statement that it meant "transferred."

"They were transferred back to Mr. Mitchell's account?" inquired the district attorney.

"Yes," replied the witness.

Showing the witness Exhibit 67, which is a transcript of Mr. Thornton's account with Hornblower & Weeks, Mr. Medalie asked:

"Does that mean that 2500 shares were transferred to C. E. Mitchell without charge to Mr. Mitchell?"

Held in 'Prop' Account

"Yes, sir," answered the witness.

Mr. Max D. Steuer, counsel for the defense, objected vigorously when Mr. Medalie questioned the witness as to the meaning of the symbol "prop" placed next the entries of 17,000 Anaconda shares in the ledger. He was overruler, however, and Mr. Bergen was allowed to explain that the symbol meant that the securities were being held for the client in a safety account and could be withdrawn by the client at any time.

"That means that if he had needed, he could have sent 2500 shares of Anaconda to J. P. Morgan or anybody else without consulting Hornblower & Weeks?" insisted Mr. Medalie.

Mr. Steuer objected again.

Mr. Gerard Swope, chairman of General Electric Company, and a director of the National City Bank and of the National City Company, affiliate of the bank, admitted that Mr. Mitchell had approached the board of directors of the National City Company early in 1932 about taking over the large block of the company's stock he had bought. Several times Mr. Swope hesitated for a moment before answering questions and once buried his face in his hands as he tried to recall whether Mr. Mitchell had himself told the directors of his losses on the stock.

Steuer Objects to Query

Mr. Steuer objected to having Mr. Swope recall "the substance" of what Mr. Mitchell had said to the members of the board at a meeting early in 1932. When he continued to object after several rephrasings of the district attorney's question, both he and Mr. Medalie went up to the judge's desk and had a long conference with Judge Goddard. The stenographer was called to bring up the minutes and read them over while the point was being discussed.

Mr. Swope was at length allowed to explain that Mr. Mitchell had made no specific demands on the National City Company, but had presented his claim "in a general way." Mr. Mitchell did not make any statement as to how many shares he had bought, but merely stated he had bought the stock in the interests of the National City Company and thought he should be reimbursed, Mr. Swope said.

"Do you remember whether he said the National City Company was to acquire stock he had purchased?" asked Mr. Medalie.

"No, I do not remember," replied Mr. Swope.

"Did he say anything about his loss?"

"I do not recall."

"Did he talk about the amount of his loss?"

Swope Fails to Recall

"Try to recall separately in your own mind and by your own reflection what Mr. Mitchell said about the amount of his loss," the prosecutor said. But apparently Mr. Swope could recall nothing definite on the subject.

Asked whether the directors had taken any action on the question of relieving Mr. Mitchell of the stock, Mr. Swope replied emphatically that they had not "come to grips" with the proposal.

"Did Mr. Mitchell mention at the time that he had sold the 18,300 shares of stock?" inquired the prosecutor.

"He did not mention it," replied the witness promptly.

Mr. Medalie explained to Judge Goddard that he had expected to open his testimony on the second stock transfer by placing Mr. George Whitney, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Company, on the stand. Mr. Whitney, however, is in Washington in connection with the Senate inquiry into the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company. The district attorney, therefore, established the facts in the tranfer by reading letters into the record and entering exhibits of ledger accounts relating to it.

Roosevelt Message Sent to Club Women

(Continued from Page 1)

it. You can abolish crime if only you are enough to do it."

Leaning with great earnestness toward his audience Colonel Howe continued, "My dear ladies, you have got to care enough. You will never convince the world of anything if you just read addresses telling what ought to be done. You have got to care. In every city where crime has been rampant and when something has happened which affected personally a large number of citizens the criminal element has been simply wiped out. Make no mistake about it. In this country what the majority of the people really care enough about and want they are going to get. You must try to do something about it, and try to keep on doing something about it."

Miss Angela Morgan of Philadelphia read from her own poems and described the writing of verse.

Standards of Quality

Plans for specifications in the making of textiles leading toward quality labeling were announced to the convention by Dr. Josephine L. Peirce of Lima, Ohio, second vice-president. Present specifications have been set up from manufacturers' test methods and are in the main mere directions for making fabric, according to the women.

What the clubs hope now is to establish specifications describing the properties which fabric should have in order to give service. The United States Bureau of Standards is cooperating and a start is being made with the silk stocking industry.

The council is expected to go on record favoring power for the President of the United States to forbid the exportation of arms and ammunition to a country engaged in war or on the verge of it, which was recommended by the resolutions committee, with a qualifying phrase added from the floor, "Which shall constitute a menace to the peace of the world in violation of the Kellogg pact."

False Economies Deplored

Another resolution, regarded as certain of passing, calls attention to the present tendency of lawmaking bodies to lower standards of public education, public health and child welfare, "through mistaken ideas of economy," and "protests depriving both children and adults of adequate education and health opportunities."

The back-to-the-home movement was described by Mrs. John M. Phillips, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs, at a joint luncheon given under the auspices of the American home and fine arts departments. The home has ceased to be a point of departure and is again becoming the center of family interest, said Mrs. Phillips.

Miss Katherine Fisher of Good Housekeeping Magazine urged safety and serenity in the home, pointing out that fear and preoccupation are causes of accidents and that worship of the minutes leads to hurry and lack of reasonable precautions.

Nature, nurture and example are the factors which parents should try to insure for their children, declared the Rev. Beverly D. Tucker Jr., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Program Prizes Awarded

Mrs. Walter W. Seymour of Chicago, Ill., who presided, presented a prize of $10 to the Women's Club of Goldsboro, N. C., and one of $5 to the Junior Women's Club of La Salle, Ill., for the best programs of the year on the American home.

For participating in the penny-raising campaign to buy art, pictures were presented to New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, and Maryland.

The speakers in the fine arts group, introduced by Mrs. Henry C. Taylor of Bloomfield, Iowa, included Miss Nancy Byrd Turner, who read from her own poems, and Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg, trustee, and Mr. Alan R. Blackburn, secretary, of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

Juniors from 19 states are having their own meetings this week and describing their programs of civic helpfulness. Including special funds the federation handled $209,284.79 this year. According to the report of Mrs. Edward Hammett of Sheboygan, Wis., national treasurer. The budget of expenditure for the year is $72,105.09, of which $52,723.59 had been spent at the end of the first nine months, leaving a budgetary allotment to be completed and spent of $19,381.50 by July 1. The budget chairman is Mrs. Lafell Dickinson of Keene, N. H.

The federation has gone far toward getting a finer type of motion pictures but "we have not yet made our power felt at the source of supply," declared Mrs. Richard M. McClure of Chicago, motion-picture chairman.

In her report she said that when the women began their previewing of films in Hollywood they found that less than 40 per cent of the output could be recommended, while last year 72 per cent of the pictures were considered good. Of the 87 pictures rated as box office successes in 1932, 71 were recommended by the preview groups, but the fact that 16 made money which were not on the white list proves, according to Mrs. McClure, that the women by their attendance "must set the style for good pictures."

Not only are women's clubs holding their own in points of interest, attendance at conventions and membership, said Mrs. Jonathan B. Carter of Wilson, Kan., membership chairman, but they are proving a boon to women whose curtailed incomes are causing them to turn from expensive pleasures to the clubs with their friendly contacts, social life, cultural interests, and opportunities for service, all at a minimum cost.

During the year, 295 new clubs, with a membership of 7119, have been received and two clubs have been reinstated. Missouri heads the list with 31 new clubs, Ohio comes next with 29, and Kansas third with 27.

Anglo-American Texts Presented

(Continued from Page 1)

whereas the former plan was to oblige consultation.

The object of consultation in all cases is to preserve or restore peace. In event of a mere threat of violation the Paris pact states would exchange views. If there is an actual breach of the pact they would use their good offices and if this did not achieve the object they would then determine the responsible party.

Actual Reduction Discussed

Pushed by the American delegation, the Disarmament Conference as a whole yesterday engaged in the first discussion of actual reduction in armaments it has had for months.

The principal facts which emerge from the debate are that limitation of size if not the quantity of guns and tanks is a possibility, and that some measure of international supervision of the arms and munitions industry is nearer reality than ever before.

M. Joseph Paul-Boncour of France acknowledged that the statement by Mr. Norman H. Davis opened up possibilities for new progress and should enable European countries to work out a more definite scheme for the organization of peace.

The French Foreign Minister laid the same stress as Mr. Davis on the permanent, automatic supervision of armaments and stated that France would soon submit definite proposals for control of arms manufacture.

Such control has been consistently opposed by Great Britain and the United States, but there are indications that American opposition to it is weakening and the United States would be glad to find some way to remove the motive of private profit from cannon traffic.

Crosscup-Pishon Post Faces Legion Charges

Charges of "conduct unbecoming and prejudicial to the best interests of the American Legion" will be brought against the Crosscup-Pishon post of Boston this afternoon at a meeting of the executive committee of the state department of the Legion.

The charges have grown out of the post's criticism of the speech of the state commander, Mr. James P. Rose, who placed the Legion of Massachusetts in opposition to reductions in veterans' compensation as provided in President Roosevelt's economy program. If the charges are upheld, the committee may suspend the post's charter for a period, revoke it subject to confirmation by the national committee, or merely pass a vote of censure.

Girl Scouts to Give Plays

Two plays, "Alice in Wonderland" and "Robin Hood," will be presented in natural woodland setting as features of the annual spring festival to be held by the Girl Scouts of eastern Massachusetts at Cedar Hill, Waltham, next Saturday. Special plans have been made to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of Girl Scouting. The festival will be in the form of an old English May Day celebration.

Dr. Lowell as 'Judge'

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, tried his hand at a new vocation last night, that of judge over a mock court held at the annual banquet and reception to the graduating class of Lowell Institute, given by the Alumni Association at Walker Memorial Building, Cambridge. The banquet marked the opening of commencement exercises for the thirtieth graduating class of Lowell Institute, the second largest class in the history of the school.

Revival of Trade Likely to Soften Hitlerite Action

(Continued from Page 1)

European powers, except Italy, with which the new government was confronted. The return to better understanding has been helped by Germany's approaches to Poland, and expression of the hope that Polish-German misunderstandings could be removed by mutual discussions, as well as by the ratification of an extension of the Treaty of Berlin, which governs this state's relations with Russia. Thus, with its eastern neighbors, Germany may be described as having "correct, if not cordial relations."

As far as the return of its colonies is concerned, enthusiasm is not great at the moment. "We demand the return of our colonies . . . for the supplies of raw materials essential to a population of 60,000,000," the National Socialist program declares. National prestige may still demand them, but many of Germany's leaders would today point out that their return might hinder, rather than help, in securing raw materials at cheapest prices, since nowadays colonies have a way of demanding preferential treatment for their products which the mother country finds it hard to resist on sentimental grounds.

Above all, Germany desires equal status in armaments with the other great powers, "preferably by a reduction of the Entente armies rather than by an increase in the German Army," so that it may have that security which it now feels is lacking. Until such a situation is brought about, Germany will not be content. In this, and the restoration of the Polish Corridor, Chancellor Hitler feels he has almost every German behind him.

The idea of a "Pan-Germany," embracing all the countries in which masses of German-speaking peoples exist is a factor which does not help to peace. "We demand," says the first point in the Hitler program," the unity of all Germans, on the basis of the right of self-determination of peoples, in a Greater Germany," If such an end were achieved, then not only Austria, but parts of Czechoslovakia would be included in the new unit, while the position of South Tyrol, now under Italy, could also not be allwed to pass unheeded.

Future Uncertain

A greater Germany, dominating central Europe from the north to the Mediterranean Sea, making Vienna a jumping-off ground for trade in the Balkans and east Europe is declared not be a pressing problem at the moment, but the Frenchman, the Czech and the Italian must be pardoned if it already looms large in his imagination.

Many of Germany's best friends who consider its demands against the peace treaties justifiable find themselves reluctantly unable to answer the question whether Germany really wants war or peace. "Yes," they say, "for the immediate future we have no fears. Germany is not armed. It cannot in its present state resist any one of its neighbors, which might choose to attack it. Therefore, it adopts the policy that discretion is the better part of valor. But for the further future we are uncertain."

Such an attitude undoubtedly arises from the emphasis which the national revolution has placed upon the martial virtues, the presence of 600,000 National Socialist storm troops everywhere in uniforms, and parading the streets of the cities, the condemnation of pacifism and internationalism in so many official speeches and actions, and the propaganda made on behalf of a big air fleet, since "the future lies in the air."

Many, too, will see in the labor conscription which comes into full force at the beginning of 1934 a first move toward military training, especially since "military sport" is also given so large a place in all organized field activities. The 750,000 young men to be called up annually as from Jan. 1 next, to do manual labor, can easily be turned into an army, say Germany's critics.

To this criticism, Chancellor Hitler recently replied in an interview by saying, "All this drilling and discipline are saving the youth of Germany from the despondency into which they have been sinking during the past 14 years. It is reviving their manhood and renewing their love for fatherland. Is not that far better than lolling about idle, and getting demoralized?"

In such a reply, the Chancellor was not only defending a decisive step which the Government intends to take to help remove unemployment and maintain the morale of the nation during this period of economic depression, but also, perhaps unconsciously, referring to a problem, the solution of which many think will go far to help maintain peace. For if the German of tomorrow is assured of suitable employment and compromise on peace treaty issues, the specter of Mars which appears before some observers' eyes may disappear.

Commonwealth & Southern

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation reports for the 12 months ended April 30, net of $9,611,187 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, minority interest, etc., equal after preferred dividends to 2 cents a share on 33,673,328 no-par common shares, compared with $20 293,035 or 33 cents a share a year before.

Freedom of Speech Question Discussed At Ottawa Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 24—"British justice and freedom of speech are in a parlous state in Canada when foreigners can be deported for 'seditious heresy,' without trial," according to Prof. F. R. Scott of McGill University.

Professor Scott attacked section 98 of the criminal code aimed against unlawful assemblies and advocacy of force, as an iniquitous piece of legislation, giving the Department of Immigration authority to jail or deport "undesirable citizens" charged with being Communists, in his address before the Political Science Association here yesterday.

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader from Winnipeg, spoke to the same effect, saying that under section 98 police can enter homes and seize literature on suspicion and the owner has no redress. Canada spends millions, he said, to bring immigrants here and then because of temporary hard times, deports them to their loss and that of the Dominion. "The greatest danger to freedom is not lack of political safeguards, but lack of economic freedom," he concluded.

Establishment of an economic council, to comprise half a dozen men of outstanding ability, was advocated by Mr. A. Brady of the University of Toronto. It should be a "thought organization," he said, and one of its chief functions would be to advise governments on economic and social questions. The true fundamental of freedom, Mr. E. J. Urwick of the same university suggested, was "complete subordination to good law in a good state."

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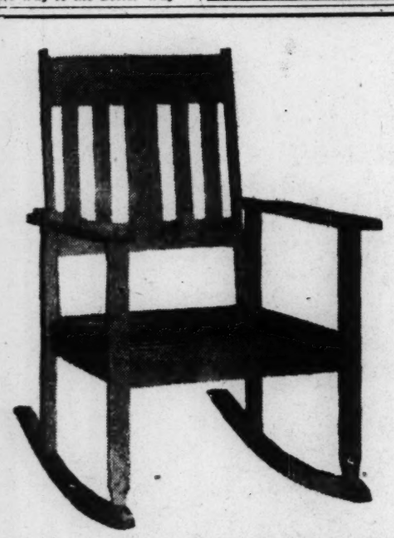
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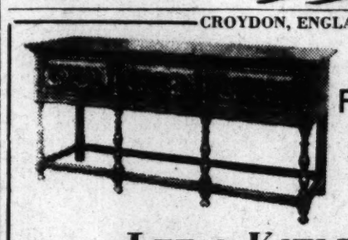
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Four-Day Flight To Australia Is Goal of British

Cobham Tests Monoplane Designed for Historic Refueling Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Successful initial tests have been carried out here with the airplane in which Sir Alan Cobham will attempt a 10,000-mile non-stop flight from England to Australia by refueling in the air.

The Airspeed Courier under test is a low-wing monoplane designed for passenger and air mail work to carry six persons with their luggage. Carrying only two passengers on the projected Australia flight the spare space is taken up with special tankage. This will allow about 26 hours flying between refuelings.

The Courier is the first British machine to be fitted with retractable undercarriage which, though adding some 30 pounds in weight, adds also about 14 miles per hour to the plane's speed. The pilot has an electric "tell-tale" on his dashboard which tells him when the undercarriage is locked down in the safe position for landing. It can be lowered in three seconds and raised in 15 seconds.

As an extra measure of safety, a Klaxon horn sounds in the pilot's ear while the raising or lowering of the undercarriage is in operation, and ceases when in position. The wheels always project about seven inches to allow for an emergency landing.

Sir Alan stated after carrying out the tests that he reached a speed of 165 miles per hour quite easily and the plane was easy to handle. At 150 miles per hour the 13,600 miles to Sydney could be flown in a little less than four days.

Training for England-to-Australia Nonstop Flight

Courtesy of Flight to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Inset: Keystone

SIR ALAN COBHAM AND THE AIRSPEED COURIER MONOPLANE SELECTED FOR 10,000-MILE JOURNEY

Broad Influence of Morgan Seen in Many Directorships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—Following is a partial list of the directorships or trusteeships held by members of the Morgan firm as revealed in testimony before the Senate investigating committee yesterday:

Banks and Trust Companies

THOMAS W. LAMONT—Guaranty Trust Company, director.

THOMAS COCHRAN—Bankers Trust Company, director.

GEORGE WHITNEY—Bank for Savings of the City of New York, director or trustee; Guaranty Trust Company of New York, director.

ARTHUR ANDERSON—New York Trust Company, director.

WILLIAM EWING—Bankers Trust Company, director.

H. P. DAVISON—New York Trust Company.

S. PARKER GILBERT—Bankers Trust Company.

C. D. DICKEY—City Bank Farmers Trust Company.

Industrial Corporations

J. P. MORGAN—United States Steel Corporation; First Security Company; Discount Corporation of New York; Pullman, Inc., and Pullman Company; Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford and two subsidiaries, Century Indemnity Company, World Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

EDWARD T. STOTESBURY—Reading Company and subsidiaries, New York & Long Branch Railway Company, Philadelphia & Reading Terminal Railroad Company, and Philadelphia, Newton & New York Railroad Company; Beaver Coal Company; Lehigh & Hudson River Railway Company; New York & Middle Coal Field Railroad Company; Second & Third Street Passenger Railway Company; Transportation Mutual Insurance Company; Highland Coal Company; Wyoming Valley Water Supply Company.

CHARLES STEELE—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation.

THOMAS W. LAMONT—United States Steel Corporation; Northern Pacific Railway Company; Chicago & Erie Railroad Company; Crowell Publishing Company; First Security Company of the City of New York; International Agricultural Corporation; Lamont, Corliss & Co.; Southwestern Construction Company; National Railways of Mexico; Foreign Finance Corporation; American Securities Investing Corporation.

HORATIO G. LLOYD—Philadelphia Electric Company and its subsidiaries, the Philadelphia Electric Power Company and Susquehanna Power Company; General Asphalt Company; Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania; Diamond States Telephone Company.

THOMAS COCHRAN—General Electric Company, Inc.; Kennecott Copper Corporation and its subsidiaries, Copper River & Northwestern Railway Company; Braden Copper Company; Alaska Steamship Company; Alaska Development & Mineral Company; Nevada Northern Railway Company; Astor Safe Deposit Company; Foreign Finance Corporation; American Foreign Securities Company.

J. P. MORGAN—United States Steel Corporation; General Motors Corporation; Foreign Finance Corporation.

GEORGE WHITNEY—General Motors Corporation; Kennecott Copper Corporation and its subsidiaries, the Alaska Steamship Company, Alaska Development & Mineral Company, Braden Copper Company, Copper River & Northwestern Railway Company and Utah Copper Company; Consolidated Gas Company; New York Edison Company; United Corporation and its subsidiary, New York United Corporation; Texas Gulf Sulphur Company; Pullman, Inc., and Pullman Company; Continental Oil Company; Foreign Finance Corporation; New Jersey & New York Railroad Company; American branch of Royal Exchange Assurance and subsidiaries, Car & General Insurance Company, Ltd.; United States branch, Provident Fire Insurance Company, and State Assurance Company, Ltd., United States branch; Willow Corporation; American Securities Investing Corporation.

RUSSELL C. LEFFINGWELL—Northern Pacific Railway Company; International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and subsidiaries, All American Cables, Inc., and Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation; North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Ltd., of London and Edinburgh of New York, and its subsidiaries, Mercantile Insurance Company of America.

FRANCIS D. BARTOW—Johns-Manville Corporation; American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation; 150 William Street Corporation; Willow Corporation; Home Life Insurance Company; International General Electric Company; United Electric Securities Company.

ARTHUR M. ANDERSON—International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and subsidiary, Postal Telegraph and Cable Company; United States Guarantee Company; New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company; General Steel Castings Corporation; Western Pacific Railroad Corporation; Foreign Finance Corporation.

WILLIAM EWING—Standard Brands, Inc.; Utah Copper Company; J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company; Associated Dry Goods Corporation and of Lord & Taylor, a subsidiary; Richmond-Washington Company.

HAROLD STANLEY—Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation; Niagara Hudson Power Corporation; United Corporation and subsidiary, New York United Corporation.

HENRY S. MORGAN—Kennecott Copper Corporation and subsidiaries; the Braden Copper Company, Copper River & Northwestern Railway Company, Utah Copper Company, and Alaska Steamship Company.

T. S. LAMONT—Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, Phelps Dodge Corporation, Continental Oil Company, and Great Lakes Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary.

H. P. DAVISON—Standard Brands, Inc.; Montgomery Ward & Co.

THOMAS NEWHALL—Baldwin Locomotive Works, and subsidiaries, the Midvale Company, Baldwin-Southwark Corporation, Standard Steel Works Company, Southwark Foundry & Machine Co., Whitcomb Locomotive Company, Federal Steel Foundry Company, Cramp Brass and Iron Foundry Company, I. P. Morris and De La Vergne, Inc., and Baldwin Locomotive Securities Corporation; General Steel Castings Corporation, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Corporation and subsidiary, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

EDWARD HOPKINSON JR.—United Corporation and subsidiary, New York United Corporation, United Gas Improvement Company, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Frankford & Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, Riverside Metal Company, Philadelphia Electric Company and subsidiaries, Philadelphia Electric Power Company, Susquehanna Power Company and Susquehanna Electric Company, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

S. PARKER GILBERT—Lehigh Valley Corporation and subsidiary, Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company.

CHARLES D. DICKEY—Fire Association of Philadelphia and subsidiaries, Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia and Victory Insurance Company of Philadelphia; Beaver Coal Company; American Pulley Company; Sharp & Dohme, Inc.; Stonega Coke & Coal Company; United Gas Improvement Company.

ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD Jr.—Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Corporation and subsidiary, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company; Markle Corporation subsidiaries, Hazle Brook Coal Company and Jeddo-Highland Coal Company; Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton Corporation and Wilkes-Barre Corporation.

GATES LLOYD Jr.—Charles E. Hires Company; Markle Corporation and subsidiaries, Hazle Brook Coal Company and Jeddo-Highland Coal Company.

PERRY E. HALL—Northern Pacific Railroad Company; Philadelphia Steel and Wire Corporation.

EDWARD H. YORK JR.—Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company; Debardeleben Coal Corporation; Markle Corporation and subsidiary, Hazle Brook Coal Company; Franklin County Coal Corporation, Inc., and Bee Line Transportation Company.

Fresh Sentiment Is Shown Toward Banking Reforms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—Vital reform of the American banking system, including stricter federal supervision, severance of Federal Reserve and national banks from all connection with investment affiliates and the modified guaranty of deposits in national banks, was today in position for possible enactment before the end of the special session of Congress.

Such legislation has not been incorporated in the Administration program, but when the House sent the Steagall bank bill to the Senate yesterday with a roar of "ayes" that obviated a roll call vote, it indicated far more powerful sentiment behind the measure than had been expected. It will put considerable impetus behind the bank law changes in the Senate where a companion bill long pushed by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia is waiting.

The final outcome at this session is considered to depend on whether Senator Glass and the House can compromise the differences in the two bills. The fiery Virginian has it well within his power to prevent Senate passage of a bank reform bill distasteful to him. Yet, his deep conviction that bank reform is the essential foundation for national recovery may possibly lead him to accept a compromise which would make legislation possible.

After two protracted days of debate the measure passed the House with a sensational display of unanimity. A mighty chorus of ayes passed the bill. Just to make sure, a rising vote was called showing 262 in its favor to only 19 against. If there is an equivalent majority in the Senate, the country should have the benefit of banking reform before the end of the summer.

In view of the federal investigation into the affairs of great metropolitan banks, including that of J. P. Morgan, the most immediately significant feature of the bill is the provision which would force all Federal Reserve and national banks to sever themselves from all connections with securities or investment affiliates. It has been this system of affiliates which has largely been blamed for the series of bank failures and is recognized as one of the worst abuses in the national banking system.

The most sweeping bank measure since the enactment of the Federal Reserve Law itself, the bill would forbid any officer or director of a Federal Reserve member bank to be connected in any way with an institution primarily engaged in purchasing or selling or negotiating securities, nor can a member bank have a private investment banking house as a correspondent without permission of Federal Reserve Board.

The bank deposit guaranty feature contemplates a federal liquidating corporation which might be extended as high as $2,000,000,000 with a capitalization of $450,000,000. Depositors in closed banks would be paid 100 per cent on deposits up to $10,000; 75 per cent on the next $50,000 and 50 per cent thereafter. Following payment to depositors the corporation would take over the closed bank and liquidate its assets. This section would not become effective for a year until the President decreed otherwise.

Morgan Gives List Of Private Loans

(Continued from Page 1)

things immediately, without explaining matters to anyone." Many borrowers, he explained, "do not want the board of directors to know anything about it," when they seek loans.

Mr. Morgan introduced a comparison in his testimony of the legal restrictions on public and private banks.

Dislikes Title of Bankers

"In general," this statement said in part, "private bankers, not being incorporated, do not depend upon the state for their grant of powers and consequently have in general as broad powers as those of individuals, except where expressly restricted by law."

The Morgan firm does not advertise itself as "bankers," Mr. Morgan said. Asked if public directories did not give them that title, he said, "We hope not; we have taken every precaution against it." The partnership's famous place of business at 23 Wall Street carried merely the simple name of the firm.

Mr. Morgan's contention that there is no need for legislation to supervise private banks and to make them produce balance sheets caused warm discussion in the Senate committee. The Morgan firm's balance sheet had not been published prior to yesterday in the past 20 years, it was brought out. The occasion in that case was also at a public hearing when the elder Morgan appeared before the celebrated House Pujo Committee in 1912. The Glass banking bill, now pending, would make public the balance sheets of private as well as public banking houses at regular intervals.

Questioned as to the loan to Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, former head of the National City Bank, and now under indictment for alleged income tax evasions, Mr. George Whitney, one of the Morgan partners, declared that at its maximum the loan was $10,000,000 and that it had been reduced in a few weeks to $6,250,000. It is now about $5,000,000 he declared. Collateral pledged for the loan was twice the face value of the loan, Mr. Whitney said.

Used to Help Bank Stock

The loan was made in October, 1929, Mr. Whitney continued and was made at the time of the stock market crash in an effort at stabilization, to support the stock of the National City Bank. A credit of $12,000,000 was established for Mr. Mitchell but he only drew $10,000,000 of it, it was testified.

Mr. Pecora brought out that this loan was made at the time that negotiations were in progress for the merger of the National City Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank and that this loan might have influenced the value of the former's stocks, which would have figured in the transaction. The merger fell through.

The Morgan firm has now set up a reserve of $18,000,000 for "under-collateralized loans," Mr. Whitney said; in other words, loans against which insufficient security or collateral is held.

Mr. Pecora asked whether in view of the proved necessity for this voluntary reserve, it would not be better to have legal regulations requiring compulsory reserves from all private banks. Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, interjected that the Morgan reserve, in this instance, was larger than would have been required from a publicly regulated bank.

Some of the Morgan partners are now indebted to their own firm, Mr. Whitney revealed in connection with the discussion of the organization's liabilities. He declined to tell the number of such partners or their total indebtedness.

Scores of Companies Had $1,000,000 Accounts With House of Morgan

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Following is the list of corporations engaged in interstate commerce which had a daily average balance of $1,000,000 or more with Morgan & Co., during any year of the period from Jan. 1, 1927, to Dec. 31, 1931. Among them was the American Car & Foundry Company with which Mr. William H. Woodin was associated before becoming Secretary of the Treasury:

Alaska Development & Mineral Company; Alaska Steamship Company; Alleghany Corporation; American Car & Foundry Company; American Telephone & Telegraph Company; the Achison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company; Celanese Corporation of America; the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company; the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation; Continental Oil Company of Delaware.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; Erie Railroad Company; General Electric Company; General Mills, Inc.; General Motors Corporation; Humble Oil & Refining Company; Ingersoll-Rand Company; International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation; Johns-Manville Corporation; the M. W. Kellogg Company; Kennecott Copper Corporation; Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

Marland Oil Company; Montgomery Ward & Co.; New York Central Railroad Company; Niagara Hudson Power Corporation; Northern Pacific Railway Company; Pere Marquette Railway Company; Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation; Royal Baking Powder Company; Southern Railway Company; Standard Brands, Incorporated; Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Texas Gulf Sulphur Company; United States Steel Corporation; Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Barber Asphalt Company; Bethlehem Steel Company; General Steel Castings - Construction Account; Kent (Atwater) Manufacturing Company; Keystone Watch Case Company; Lehigh Valley Coal Company; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; The Midvale Company; Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company; Reading Company; Reading Iron Company; Standard Brands Inc.; United Gas Improvement Company.

'Newspaper With a Smile' Links Forest Workers' Camps

Happy Days, Weekly Tabloid, Is Patterned on Lines of Stars and Stripes of World War—Features Include Cartoons and Photographs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24 — The 275,000 workers in the emergency forest camps are the "public" for Happy Days, an authorized weekly newspaper whose first issue was published here May 20.

Full of human interest and advertised as the "newspaper with a smile," the 12-page tabloid carries news of happenings at various camps, announcements from headquarters here, as well as cartoons, features and photographs dealing with camp activities.

The editor of the paper is Mr. Melvin Ryder, former member of the staff of the Stars and Stripes, official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, and model for Happy Days. The workers themselves are to be relied on as the star reporters, for as the editor explains in his first editorial, "Getting the news from each of the 1300 forest camps will be a difficult task—unless we borrow some of Uncle Tom's bloodhounds to lead us through the mountains to your backwoods abodes. You can assist by letting us in on the know about your camp."

Reward for Best Nickname

Several contests are announced by the paper, ranking from an offer of $1 for camp inventions, such as devices for peeling potatoes with one hand or finding one's way through the woods at night to a $5 reward for the best nickname for the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

"You men in the forests, or about to go into the forests to carry on the emergency conservation work, have a real task to perform," reads a message from Mr. Robert Fechner, director of the emergency conservation work in the new publication. "You are workers," he tells the men. "You are not the objects of charity, nor are you in any respect a part of the United States Army. You have been given jobs by the Federal and State Government to do work that needs to be done, work that in many instances has been neglected in other years. It is an important work, the result of which would enhance the value of the national and state forests and parks enormously."

Plenty of Sporting News

Since the War Department is issuing to each camp of 200 men, four sets of horseshoes, two volley balls, four sets of boxing gloves, two dozen baseballs, one dozen baseball bats, one catcher's mask, two catcher's mitts, two baseman's mitts, 14 fielders' gloves, one catcher's protector, one set of baseball bases, and one scorebook, the new paper has its sports editor. The latter forecasts sharp competition with the big leagues this summer and asks for scores of games so the paper may print them.

A column of questions and answers imparts much information about the entrance requirements and plans of the conservation camp system. The cartoons of A. A. Wallgren, cartoonist of the Stars and Stripes, are another important feature. A "Thought for the Day" is the following:

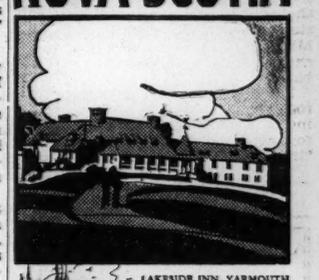
"Out of the old duds, into the new—
What's your size? Well, this will do.
Take em' and like 'em—who wants to be neat—
What's more important is—when do we eat?"

Headquarters of the Happy Days Publishing Company are in the National Press Building here.

Postal Receipts Gain

WASHINGTON, May 24—Postal receipts at 12 large post offices, representing every section, totaled $3,178,131 for the week ended May 19, up 7.85 per cent from $2,946,715 the like period in 1932. Increase the preceding week was 3.72 per cent. Daily average increase of receipts in April was 2.62 per cent.

NOVA SCOTIA



LAKESIDE INN, YARMOUTH

Gay, Carefree Days!

Do a "foreign tour" of Acadia Land this summer. It's a colorful Province, with charming English ways. Good golf, of course, tennis, bathing, boating, fishing. And you'll find a hearty welcome and attractive low rates, at *The Pines*—Digby—with open air pool and nearby greens . . . at *Cornwallis Inn*, Kentville—close by Evangeline's Grand Pré. Outside old Yarmouth is *Lakeside Inn* . . . and at Halifax, the *Lord Nelson* (operated by Associated Canadian Hotels).

Eastern Steamship Line—Boston or New York to Yarmouth. Or by rail to Saint John, thence Canadian Pacific boat to Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway trains meet ships.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

Rates, reservations from Canadian Pacific Offices, including 405 Boylston Street, or Dominion Atlantic Railway, 50 Franklin Street, Boston.

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WORK had been scarce for George Johnson, carpenter, but he knew he was as likely as anyone to get a job when one was to be had. He left his telephone number with contractors, and from time to time got calls for short jobs.

The other night one of his old employers called him and told him to report in the morning on a job that will last for some time.

Men who can be reached by telephone get jobs first, and more of them. One extra day's work will pay for your telephone for a month or longer.

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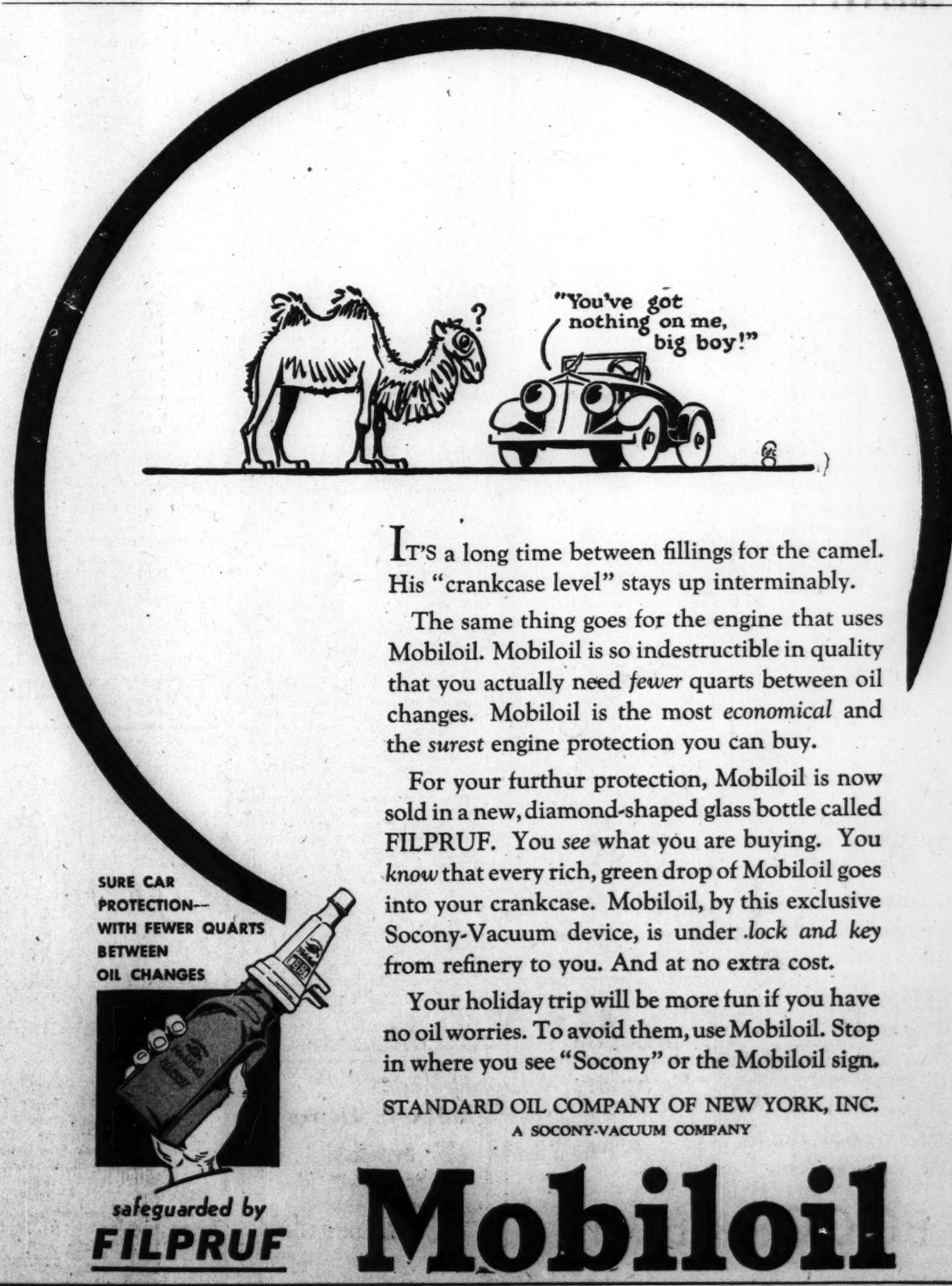

IT'S a long time between fillings for the camel. His "crankcase level" stays up interminably.

The same thing goes for the engine that uses Mobiloil. Mobiloil is so indestructible in quality that you actually need *fewer* quarts between oil changes. Mobiloil is the most *economical* and the *surest* engine protection you can buy.

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Your holiday trip will be more fun if you have no oil worries. To avoid them, use Mobiloil. Stop in where you see "Socony" or the Mobiloil sign.

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There is a modern, scientific, practical and economical way to eliminate the laundry from the housekeeping routine and free the home from all the unpleasantness attached to this weekly irksome task.
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Dartmouth Sure Of Winning The Eight-Point Cup

Albert Horton of Williams Has Chance to Equal Johnston's Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 24—Albert Horton 3d of Providence, R. I., Williams College senior, has a chance to equal the record of winning three straight singles championships set by C. L. Johnston Jr. of Amherst College when he won in 1911, 1912 and 1913 in New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association competition as the result of the semifinal round in singles yesterday at the Longwood Cricket Club, and Dartmouth College is certain of lifting the eight-point cup put up by the N. E. I. L. T. A., having won 7½ points in previous seasons. Dartmouth will be represented in both the singles and doubles finals which assures that college of one-half point in each competition even though defeated in each.

Horton yesterday raced through his match with Franklin K. Koerner of Colorado Springs, Massachusetts Institute of Technology senior, winning in straight sets over the Tech captain, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2. Horton later paired with Robert J. Kelleher '35 to win a semifinal-round match over the Tech team of Koerner and Norman E. Harris '33 at 6—4, 7—5, 8—6.

Robert G. Husted '35 of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., No. 1 man on the Dartmouth varsity team, and newly-elected president of the N. E. I. L. T. A., reached the final when he overcame the play of Charles C. Jones of New York, Williams junior, in a well-contested match. Husted won in straight sets, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1. The Dartmouth player holds the championship of his college, and has won the Hudson Valley, Northeastern New York and Millbrook invitation tournament trophies.

Dartmouth's doubles team, Robert E. Roundey '35 of Douglaston, N. Y., and Capt. Harold W. Smith '33 of Waterbury, Conn., reached the final round through a straight-set victory over the Trinity College pair, Edgar Craig '34 and Terrance Mowbray '35, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

New England Intercollegiate Tennis Championship Singles—Semifinal Round

Robert G. Husted '35, Dartmouth College, defeated Charles C. Jones '34, William College, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1.

Albert Horton 3d. '33, Williams College, defeated Franklin K. Koerner '33, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Albert Horton 3d. '33 and Robert J. Kelleher '35, Williams College, defeated Franklin K. Koerner '33 and Norman E. Harris '33, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—4, 7—5, 8—6.

Harold W. Smith '33 and Robert E. Roundey '35, Dartmouth College, defeated Edgar Craig '34 and Terrance Mowbray '35, Trinity College, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

Football Practice Ends

HANOVER, N. H., May 24 (AP)—Dartmouth's first spring football practice under Head Coach Jackson L. Cannell ended yesterday after three weeks of hard work, during which fundamentals were stressed to develop last season's varsity reserves and freshman candidates. After a lively closing session, the Indian gridsters turned in their equipment, which will be distributed again early in September when Cannell plans to start his 1933 campaign, which includes major clashes with Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Chicago on successive Saturdays. All of these games, except the one with Cornell, will be played away from home. During most of the spring practice, Cannell had about 70 candidates available for instruction. Most of his regular players, however, were busy with other spring sports. The Green coach has mapped out individual football programs for all of his players to work on during the summer vacation.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	19	11	.633
Minneapolis	18	14	.563
St. Paul	19	15	.559
Milwaukee	15	14	.517
Indianapolis	15	14	.517
Toledo	15	17	.469
Louisville	13	19	.406
Kansas City	13	23	.361

Results May 22
Columbus 6, Indianapolis 2.
Minneapolis 19, Milwaukee 5.
St. Paul 9, Kansas City 5.
Louisville 9, Toledo 6.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	23	14	.622
Newark	22	15	.595
Baltimore	24	16	.571
Rochester	19	17	.528
Montreal	18	18	.500
Albany	17	21	.447
Jersey City	15	21	.417
Buffalo	10	24	.294

Results May 23
Toronto 4, Rochester 3.
Newark 7, Jersey City 0.
Albany 6, Baltimore 5.
Buffalo at Montreal (rain).

College Baseball Results

Bradley 5, Monmouth 3.
Chicago 9, Northwestern 5.
Cooper Union 5, Wagner 3.
Lafayette 12, Lehigh 2.
Lebanon Valley 11, Susquehanna 2.
Manhattan 6, Upsala 4.
Mass. State 4, Trinity 3.
Minnesota 12, Gustavus Adolphus 4.
Purdue 6, Illinois 5.
Simpson 3, Parsons 0.
St. Olaf 11, St. Thomas 10.
Upper Iowa 8, Iowa 3.
Vermont 5, St. Lawrence 1.
Villanova 8, Pennsylvania 7.

Colgate Elects J. M. Fox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 24—John M. Fox '34 of Ventnor City, N. J., has been elected captain of the Colgate University track team for next year.

College Tennis Results

Bucknell 7, Muhlenberg 2.
Springfield 9, Conn. State 0.
Vermont 6, St. Michael's 0.

College Lacrosse Result

Syracuse 10, Colgate 2.

College Golf Result

Amherst 6, Union 0.

Yale Appears to Be the Chief Rival of Pacific Coast Teams

West Is Favored for Intercollegiate Title as Great Collection of Track and Field Men Assault Record Times and Distances

The hope of the East in the coming Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field meet in the Harvard Stadium this week-end rests upon Yale. It does seem, however, that to produce a winner against Southern California or Stanford, the Eli must do even better than they have done to date.

Yale has balance and of course has its Keith S. Brown '35, and of the 30 eastern college teams expected to face the far western teams, Yale is the only logical hope in opposition on paper.

Nearly 600 athletes are entered, although less than that amount are expected actually to compete. The Far West will be represented by only three teams, Stanford, Southern California and University of California at Los Angeles. University of California withdrew for the first time in the last 14 years. Somehow the westerners always send strong teams eastward, and yet, while the East fails to appear strong enough on paper, its athletes hereabouts seemingly rise to unexpected heights for this particular meet.

Brown Faces Stars

Keith Brown of Yale may have reached his peak against Harvard with a pole vault of 14ft. 1⅛in. and a high jump of 6ft. 6⅛in.; but that remains to be seen. In facing such vaulters as are coming from the coast he may be so pushed by the opposition as to do even better and the same may be said in the high jump. He is a truly great athlete.

For the short sprints the East can offer Capt. D. D. Johnson '33 of Princeton, E. E. Calvin '35, Harvard, and R. Jacobson '35 of Pittsburgh, who, at one time or another this season have burned the track with speed. In the furlong, or the 200 meters, there are Calvin, Johnson, G. W. Weinstein '34 of N. Y. U., and Howard M. Jones '33 of Pennsylvania, all good sprinters who have been timed from 21.6s. to 21.1s.

In the 400 meters K. DeW. Warner '34 of Yale clicked off 48s. against Harvard, but seemed to be pressed to his limit. J. M. Morse '34 of Harvard was the man to push him. His field, however, may have, among others, such runners as Ben B. Eastman '34, Stanford, and Edgar A. Albowich '34, Southern California, who have been caught in 47.5s. and 48s., respectively.

From his running this spring, it is possible that William R. Bonthron '34 of Princeton may win the 800 or 1500 meters. His time recently of 1m. 54s., for the 800 indicates that he can travel and if he is carried sufficiently he may better that time. Ferris M. Webster '35 of Southern California is a good man, as are R. J. Jordan '33 of Boston College who ran 1m. 55 1-5s., over 880 yards, J. B. White '35 of Harvard and Joseph M. Burns '33 of Manhattan.

McCluskey Is Two-Mile Champion

In the 1500 and 3000 meters the best bet for the East should be the same Bonthron and J. P. McCluskey of Fordham. But Bonthron's events have not been definitely named as yet. The West usually surrenders somewhat to the eastern supremacy in these events. Other good easterners are Arthur Foote 2d '33 of Harvard, A. H. Minor '35 of Yale, J. R. Mangan '34 of Cornell and F. A. Crowley '34 of Manhattan. McCluskey won the two-mile title in 1932 and again last year.

There is no telling what may happen in the 110 and 200-meter hurdles, for the West is gunning for these events with such stars as A. W. Meier '34, A. L. Herbert '33 of Stanford, R. C. Lyon '35, E. E. Welsh '33 and N. P. Paul '34 of Southern California. The East must face these with J. C. Grady '33, Harvard, G. S. Lockwood Jr. '33, Yale, and G. J. Willock '35 of Princeton, the best on paper.

Where the East will get off in the shotput is hard to see. The West will send three strong men capable of 50 feet and better, and another around 48 feet. At present it looks as if Harvard's football captain-elect, John H. Dean '34, and Brown's football star, Thomas F. Gilbane '33, would have to shoulder the burden with respective puts to date of almost 48 feet and over 49 feet. The discus also lacks balance with Dean and P. H. Couhig '33 of Boston College the best for the East against three westerners capable of 150 feet and better. Dean has thrown the disc 155ft. 11⅞in.

Pole Vault Should Feature

That pole vault event looks like the real thing with two westerners, William N. Graber '33 of Southern California, William W. Miller '33 of Stanford, and Brown of Yale all 14-foot vaulters. Bernard W. Deacon '34 of Stanford and Wirt L. Thompson Jr. '34 of Yale are capable of going well over 13 feet. The broad jump too has quite a field headed by Paul of Southern California and P. P. Williams '34 of Stanford who have gone over 24 feet. The East will have a struggle in both of these events.

When Duncan A. McNaughton '33, the Canadian competing for Southern California, Brown of Yale, G. B. Spitz Jr. '34 of New York and Robert L. Van Osdel '33 of Southern California get to high jumping, the bar should go well over 6ft. 5in. for all have bettered that mark. And a new I. A. A. A. A record is not improbable. The hammer throw is an all-eastern affair with such performers as Henry Dryer '34 of Rhode Island State, H. B. Holcombe '34 of Yale, D. E. Favor '34 of Maine and Peter Zaremba '34 of N. Y. U., all equal to 160 feet or better.

The javelin favors the West again with such hurlers as J. D. Mottram '35 of Stanford and Kenneth McKenzie '33 of Southern California equal to over 200 feet. George W. Warntz '33 of Colgate is the only eastern hope on paper. Horace P. Odell '35 of Manhattan has reached 199 feet, but without consistency.

With any sort of a break for good weather the track at Harvard is an asset to good running and with such a collection of the nation's track and field men competing a truly great meet is in prospect. The one angle always in prospect at such affairs is the runner or weight man who throws all doping into the discard by outdoing himself and the favorites.

Helen Jacobs Wins With Ida Adamoff

AUTEUIL, France, May 24 (AP)—Helen H. Jacobs, the United States woman tennis champion and her French partner Ida Adamoff, advanced today to the quarterfinal round of the women's doubles in the French hard-court championships with a 6—3, 6—2 victory over Katherine Stammers and Joan Ingram, the English youngsters. Miss Jacobs was the first American to reach the quarter final round in any of the divisions. She and Mlle. Adamoff had little trouble with the English pair, but they face much harder competition in the remaining rounds.

Hilda Krahwinkel and Baron Gottfried von Cramm, favored German pair in the mixed-doubles competition, won their way to the quarterfinal round with a 5—7, 6—3 victory over the veteran French combination of Mme. Rene Mathieu and Jacques Brughon.

The young Frenchmen's doubles team of Christian Boussus and Marcel Bernard defeated the South Africans, C. J. J. Robbins and Jack Condon 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1.

The second American victory of the day came winging off the racquets of Miss Ryan and her South African partner, Nat G. Farquharson, in mixed doubles. They defeated Muriel Thomas Jr. of England, and R. Nungoi of Japan, 6—1, 8—6 in a second-round encounter.

Henri Cochet and André Merlin won safely through their first test in men's doubles, defeating C. F. Aeschliman, Switzerland, and F. M. B. Fisher, New Zealand, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2.

The English Davis Cup pair of Fred T. Perry and G. P. Hughes reached the quarterfinal round of men's doubles with 6—3, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4 victory over R. Menzel and F. von Rohrer of Czechoslovakia.

The Belgian-English pair of Josane Sigart and Margaret Scriven pulled a real upset as they defeated the favored German team of Cecilie Aussem and Hilda Krahwinkel 6—4, 8—6 to enter the semifinals of women's doubles.

Mlle. Lolette Payot, champion of Switzerland, and her French partner, Suzanne Barbier, sprang another surprise as they defeated Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall and Betty Nuthall, of England, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, to enter the semifinals of women's doubles.

The Italian pair of Lucia Valerio, seven-times holder of the Italian women's title, and Martin Legeay pulled a surprise by eliminating the American-Hungarian combination of Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke and Bela von Kehrling. The score was 7—5, 6—2.

Mrs. Burke, pairing with Bela von Kehrling, Hungarian player, in the mixed doubles and Elizabeth M. Ryan, American veteran, playing with René Mathieu in the women's doubles, advanced yesterday. Mrs. Burke and von Kehrling won their opening match, defeating the French combination of Jacqueline Goldschmidt and Paul Feret, 6—0, 6—4. Miss Ryan and Madame Mathieu, who lost to Mrs. Helen Wills Moody in the singles finals last year, eliminated the English team of Edith Wilson and Mrs. MacReady, 6—2, 9—7.

Yanks Triumph By Driving Out Four Home Runs

Ruth, Combs, Gehrig and Chapman Connect Against Cleveland

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	11	.645
Washington	20	15	.571
Chicago	18	14	.563
Philadelphia	16	14	.533
Cleveland	18	16	.529
Detroit	13	19	.406
St. Louis	14	21	.400
Boston	11	20	.355

Results May 23
Chicago 7, Boston 0.
New York 8, Cleveland 6.
Detroit 7, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 6.

Four homers drove in eight runs for the New York Yankees yesterday and gave that club an 8-to-6 baseball victory over the Cleveland Indians in the American League. Every one of the Yankee runs came with the help of circuit drives. Babe Ruth hit his sixth of the season in the first inning with the bases empty. Then in the third, Earl Combs and Lou Gehrig each connected with two men on, accounting for six runs. Ben Chapman climaxed the Yankee scoring with another in the eighth. Johnny Allen, although driven out of the box in the ninth, was the winning pitcher.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics took fourth place in the junior circuit standing yesterday by beating St. Louis, 8 to 6. Bob Grove went in as a relief pitcher for the third successive game and chalked up his third triumph of the 1933 campaign. Jimmy Foxx hit his seventh homer of the season with a man on base. The victory was Philadelphia's fifth in a row. Dick Coffman started pitching for the Browns, but the A's drove him out in the fifth. Bruce Campbell hit two doubles for the losers, while Shea contributed a triple.

Milton Gaston and Al Simmons combined yesterday to give the Chicago White Sox a victory over Boston, 7 to 0. Gaston, former Red Sox pitcher, limited his old mates to six safeties and was never in trouble. The White Sox played sparkling ball behind their pitcher, completing five double plays. Simmons was a power house at bat, getting a single, triple and homer as well as a base on balls. Paul Andrews drew the pitching assignment for the Red Sox, being driven out in the seventh.

Fred Marberry of Detroit pitched against his former teammates, the Washington Senators, yesterday, and won his game, 7 to 1. The big right-hander yielded only three hits, singles by Myer, Cronin and Travis. The Senators bunched two of these safeties in the fifth inning for their only run. Johnny Stone led Detroit's 10-hit attack with two singles, a double and triple in five trips to the plate. Charlie Gehringer made three hits. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	x	8	9	1
Cleveland	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	7	0

Batteries—Allen, Brennan and Dickey; Hildebrand, Hudlin and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Allen. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 4m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	x	8	12	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	6	11	2

Batteries—Mahaffey, McDonald, Grove and Cochrane; Coffman, Gray and Shea. Winning pitcher—Grove. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 5m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	7	8	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3

Batteries—Gaston and Berry; Andrews, Welch, Kline and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—Summers, Hildebrand and McGowan. Time—1h. 55m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	10	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2

Batteries — Marberry and Hayworth; Stewart, Russell, Burke and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Dinneen, Ormsby and Kolls. Time—1h. 35m.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	29	18	.644
Memphis	26	16	.619
Birmingham	24	18	.571
Nashville	23	18	.561
Atlanta	21	21	.500
Chattanooga	18	23	.439
Knoxville	12	26	.316
Little Rock	12	27	.308

Results May 23
Nashville 6, Atlanta 3.
Chattanooga 4, Knoxville 0.
New Orleans 6, Memphis 5.
Birmingham 6, Little Rock 0.

Michigan Golf Team Takes Lead In Big Ten Play

J. N. Fischer, the Defending Champion, Helps the Wolverines

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 24—University of Michigan took the lead in the play for the team title in the annual Big Ten golf championships at Kildeer Country Club near here yesterday. Led by the low scoring of J. N. Fischer '34, who defends the individual title, the Wolverines set up a standard of 650 strokes for the first 36 holes.

At the halfway mark the Michigan foursome enjoyed a lead of 13 strokes over University of Minnesota. The latter displayed 663 strokes and favored the belief that the Gopher leader, E. R. Larson '33, is the man Fischer must beat for the individual crown.

Playing under a hot sun and in a gale of wind that was difficult to balance against, Fischer went over the par 71 water course at Kildeer in 78—76—154. One stroke behind him came Larson, 78—77—155. The best nine of the day was Fischer's outgoing of the afternoon, when he turned in 35 strokes, which is par. He required 40 on this nine in the morning. Larson's best was a 39 in the afternoon.

E. C. Dayton '34, helped to keep Michigan's score down with 82—76—158. R. A. Brown '35, bolstered Northwestern University in the running with 81—77—158. Edward Mauermann '34, of University of Chicago, started the day with a promising 76, the best round of the morning, and then slipped to 90, and a total of 166. The summary:

Michigan

Player and class	1st	2d	Total
J. N. Fischer '34	78	76	154
E. C. Dayton '34	82	76	158
C. W. Markham '35	86	83	169
George David Jr. '34	86	83	169
Total			650

Minnesota

E. R. Larson '33	78	77	155
Edgar Bolstad '34	81	81	162
C. V. Anderson '35	89	86	175
William F. Zieske '35	81	90	171
Total			663

Northwestern

Harold Reid '35	82	84	166
R. A. Brown '35	81	77	158
W. J. Flynn '35	87	79	166
Paul MacDonald '33	85	95	180
Total			670

Ohio State

P. T. Garver '34	81	88	169
Frank J. Hahn '34	87	85	172
Robert D. Kelley '35	85	89	174
T. G. Armstrong '33	81	90	171
Total			686

Wisconsin

Sam Ruskin '33	87	82	169
C. R. Studholme '33	86	87	173
R. H. Stegeman '34	82	91	173
B. E. Michael '33	88	87	175
Total			690

Indiana

F. G. Cox '34	83	83	166
C. E. Harrell '33	84	85	169
T. F. O'Haver '35	95	87	182
Henry C. Kenney '35	90	88	178
Total			695

Illinois

L. E. Hoffman '34	85	86	171
R. E. Baker '34	91	84	175
Arthur Grunewald '35	90	94	184
R. D. O'Neal '35	92	85	177
Total			707

Chicago

Edward Mauermann '34	76	90	166
P. C. Smith '35	94	98	192
H. E. Baker '34	86	87	173
R. G. Howe '34	91	96	187
Total			718

Kane Awarded Navy Sword

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 24—William R. Kane '33 of San Rafael, Calif., has been awarded the highest athletic honor at the United States Naval Academy for this year by being awarded the Navy Athletic Association sword as the best all-around athlete at the academy. Charles E. Loughlin of Lansdowne, Penna., will have his name engraved on the Thompson Trophy Cup as having done the most to promote athletics at the academy during the year.

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New York Selects Its Fencing Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—New York selected the best of its women foils fencers to represent the metropolis at a Century of Progress exposition in Chicago, where the United States outdoor fencing championships are to be held on June 23 and 24, as the result of the qualifying test held yesterday evening at The Fencers Club of New York.

Dorothy Locke, national champion, Muriel Guggolz and Dorothy Lloyd, former title holder, the famous trio of the Salle De Armes Vince, will be supplemented by Mrs. Norman C. Taylor of The Fencers Club. Ann Jofles, the little star of New York University, representing Waverly Fencing Club, the graduate women's organization of the Hall of Fame, and Amy Von Hansa, German-American Athletic Club, who took third place in the recent title tourney, in the six places allotted.

Fifteen candidates appeared, and were divided into three strips, with two survivors. Miss Locke and Miss Guggolz won their strips with clean sweeps over their opponents, while Miss Lloyd did not even have to complete her bouts to win. Mrs. Taylor lost only to Miss Locke on the first strip, Miss Von Hansa was only one touch behind Miss Guggolz on the second, and Miss Jones lost only to Miss Lloyd in the third.

Michigan Not to Compete

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 24 (AP)—Prof. Ralph W. Aigler, chairman of the University of Michigan board in control of athletics, said today the Wolverine track team "definitely will not go" to the I. C. 4-A meet at Boston, Mass. Informed that New England alumni of Michigan are starting a campaign to bring Willis Ward and the rest of the big ten champions East for the meet, Professor Aigler said, "finances have nothing to do with the matter. Our track season is over except for the national collegiate meet at Chicago, which comes after final examinations. Until then the boys must stay here to study and attend classes."

Edmonton Grads Win Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The contest for the international women's basketball trophy was held here recently, when the Chicago Red Devils met the Canadian champions—the Commercial Graduates of this city—in a three-game playoff. The Edmonton women's team scored a straight win of two games, the score for the first encounter being 74 to 35, while the second game showed 60 to 48. In the third game, which was an exhibition game only, with no trophy at stake, the Edmonton "Grads" also scored a victory.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	27	18	.600
Los Angeles	27	19	.587
Sacramento	27	20	.574
Hollywood	26	20	.565
Oakland	24	22	.522
Missions	24	24	.500
Seattle	14	29	.326
San Francisco	15	32	.319

Results May 23
Seattle 6, Los Angeles 5.
Hollywood 10, Sacramento 0.
Portland 11, San Francisco 10.
Missions 12, Oakland 11.

North American Edison Co.

North American Edison Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, net income of $6,831,841 after taxes, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, depreciation, etc., compared with $13,440,287 in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL ON PAGE 13

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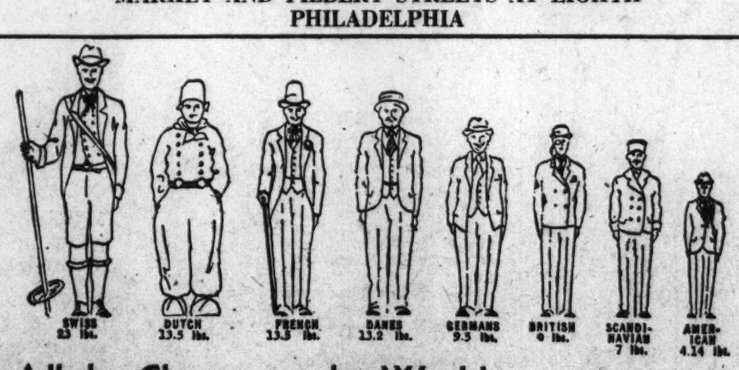

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The gentlemen above represent the annual Cheese consumption of all the countries of the world. "For shame, America, for being at the end!" you'll say when you've sampled all the delights of Cheese tomorrow.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Food Store, Seventh Floor

The Home Forum

From the Deck of the "Annie Dow"

THE "Annie Dow," 247 tons of compact, sturdy fish boat, steams swiftly along the Virginia coast, taut ropes vibrating to the rhythm of her Diesel engines. She is one of the many fish boats that, from May to November, ply the waters of Chesapeake Bay and the coasts north and south of its mouth, in search of the large schools of menhaden that play in these waters, and she has taken the form of her purpose. An open hold, with accommodations for half a million fish, divides the boat amidships. Near the bold lies the small striker-boat, the scout of the "Annie Dow," and slung in the web of the mainmast rigging is the scalp, or baling, net. Just aft of the hold is the housed donkey-engine, which roars both striker-boat and scalp net over the side and back again. Astern, swung out over port and starboard sides on davits, ride the two thirty-foot purse boats, which carry, set and haul the voluminous fish net. Forward, eighty feet above the deck, swings the hawk's nest, the eyes of the "Annie Dow."

It is this place of lookout, swung like a fish-hawk's nest on the dead bole of the mainmast, that gives height and aspiration to the fish boat, lifting her above the squatness of the tuglike boat she would be without it. It is to the ship what the spire is to a church. Bolted to the beam which crosses the tall mast at right angles near its top, covered with sail cloth to protect those who watch in it against wind and weather, the hawk's nest gleams like a white cross, which the "Annie Dow" carries forward triumphantly, the sign and symbol of her quest.

It is a beautiful day. The sea is quiet as an inland river, and the soporific influence of sun, sea and rapid motion does much to ease the tension of waiting that is in us. Suddenly there is a sharp cry from aloft.

* * *

"There they play!" sings out the striker-man from the hawk's nest. Immediately the captain and the mate spring upright in the nest, hands raised to the forehead to shade the eyes from the sun, in posture that sweeps the imagination back through the days of whaling to the time of the earliest rigged ships.

"Starboard your helm!" orders the captain, and there comes from the man on watch, like an echo: "Starboard your helm!"

These cries wake the dreaming ship to life. Like monkeys, the striker-man, the captain, and the mate run down the rigging to the deck. The pilot leaps from his bunk to seize the wheel from the bunk-puller, the first engineer runs to the donkey-engine, the boat crews, pulling on yellow slickers, rush aft to lower the two purse boats. It's like a fire drill—everything is stir, action, movement, but there are no waste motions: every man has his job and does it.

The donkey-engine roars and rasps, swinging the tiny striker-boat over the side in a beautiful parabolic curve. It has barely touched the water when in leaps the striker-man. He rows facing forward, left foot advanced, eyes strained to hold the place, curiously splashed with red, where the menhaden play. The gap between him and the now drifting "Annie Dow" widens swiftly. Soon he is on the fish. In triumph he raises an oar aloft like a spear, pointing the blade in the direction of the school of fish.

Meanwhile the bunk-pullers in a mingling of crying and shouting have swung the purse boats off the davits and lowered them aft. With frantic haste they are lashed together so that they row as one boat, the black net halved between them. A mad scramble of men into them, and they are off. The captain, standing, steers one boat with an oar stroked sweep-wise, the mate the other. The crew row two men to an oar. Reaching the school, they unlash the boats, drop the center of the net between them like a splashing wave, then separate, rowing in opposite directions, heaving overboard black billows of net. Swiftly they encircle the fish and come together to close the circle.

* * *

From the deck of the "Annie Dow," the sight is magnificent. The purse boats, their net setting finished, come together like two hostile boats of old about to engage in combat. Then these Negroes do something beautiful to watch: as one man they cast their oars overboard, a hurled forest of spears against the sky. Free of the encumbering oars, which now float rope-tied to the oar-locks, the crew begins to pull the ropes that close the bottom of the net much as you would close an old-fashioned draw purse, upside down.

One bell sounds in the engine room, and the "Annie Dow" starts slowly for the boats and their catch. Soon the two purse boats and their netted catch are alongside. "Cookie! Cookie!" yells a bunk-puller, rope in hand, and out rush the cook and the second engineer. Ropes are thrown and made fast to the accompaniment of much yelling and shouting.

Now one side of the net is lashed to the "Annie Dow"; the purse boats hold up the other end. In the net swarm the frantic fish, ceaselessly flapping, ready to be balled from the fish net into the hold by the scalp net, a woven circle about four feet in diameter attached to a twenty-foot handle. This the donkey-engine lowers over the side into the fish net, where it scoops up fish as a steam shovel scoops up earth. The scalp net full, the donkey-engine roars it up, swarming with fish, until it swings, dripping, over the open hold, where the striker-man pulls the rope that flips it over; and the fish are spilled into the hold much as you would splash a strainer full of minnows into a sink.

It is an exciting, stirring sight, full of the grind of the donkey-engine, the cries of the men as they "raise de net," after each scoop of the scalp net, the dripping of the salt water on hold and deck, the splash of firm bodies on board, the ceaseless noise of flapping fish that gleam like the sunlight that glints on the sea. At each filling of the scalp net, the striker-man starts a long shout which the net-pullers take up. It's for all the world like a group of Russian peasants singing at their oars on the Volga. It's an inarticulate cry of joy and thanksgiving for the catch, an indistinct communal shout which clears now and then into two songs: "I Got a Mule on the Mountain," and "Hold 'em Donkey Man!"

* * *

The fish net emptied of its eighty thousand fish, the purse boats fall aft where they are towed, ready for the next cry of: "There they play!" In one of them squats the net-mender like a tailor, skillfully mending with a seine needle the holes torn in the net by the sharks. The captain, the mate, and the striker man climb back into the hawk's nest, the donkey-engine hauls up the striker-boat, the purse boat crews go aft, the first engineer leaves his donkey-engine, the pilot gives up the wheel to the man whose turn it is to take it. Jing a ling a ling sounds in the engine room, and once more we are moving full speed ahead. A cycle has been completed; again the "Annie Dow" steams along southward on her quest.

Menhaden fishing is one of the few occupations that has escaped the despotism of the clock and the rule of system. It has the fascination of the quest, the romance of work that is done with rapid motion, freedom, irregular hours, uncertainty, and consequent excitement. A few hours later we had a deck load of menhaden, our hold was full, overflowing onto the decks surrounding it. Catching a favorable tide, we steamed up Chesapeake Bay for Ocran and the fish factory. We were happy, fulfilled, satisfied. We had gone down to the sea, found the fish, matched our skill against them, and we were bringing home all the "Annie Dow" could carry. As we turned from the bay into the creek on whose shores is the factory, the first engineer was "leanin' on the string," in other words blowing long, loud, and triumphantly the high whistle of the "Annie Dow," the sign of a large catch or jag.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

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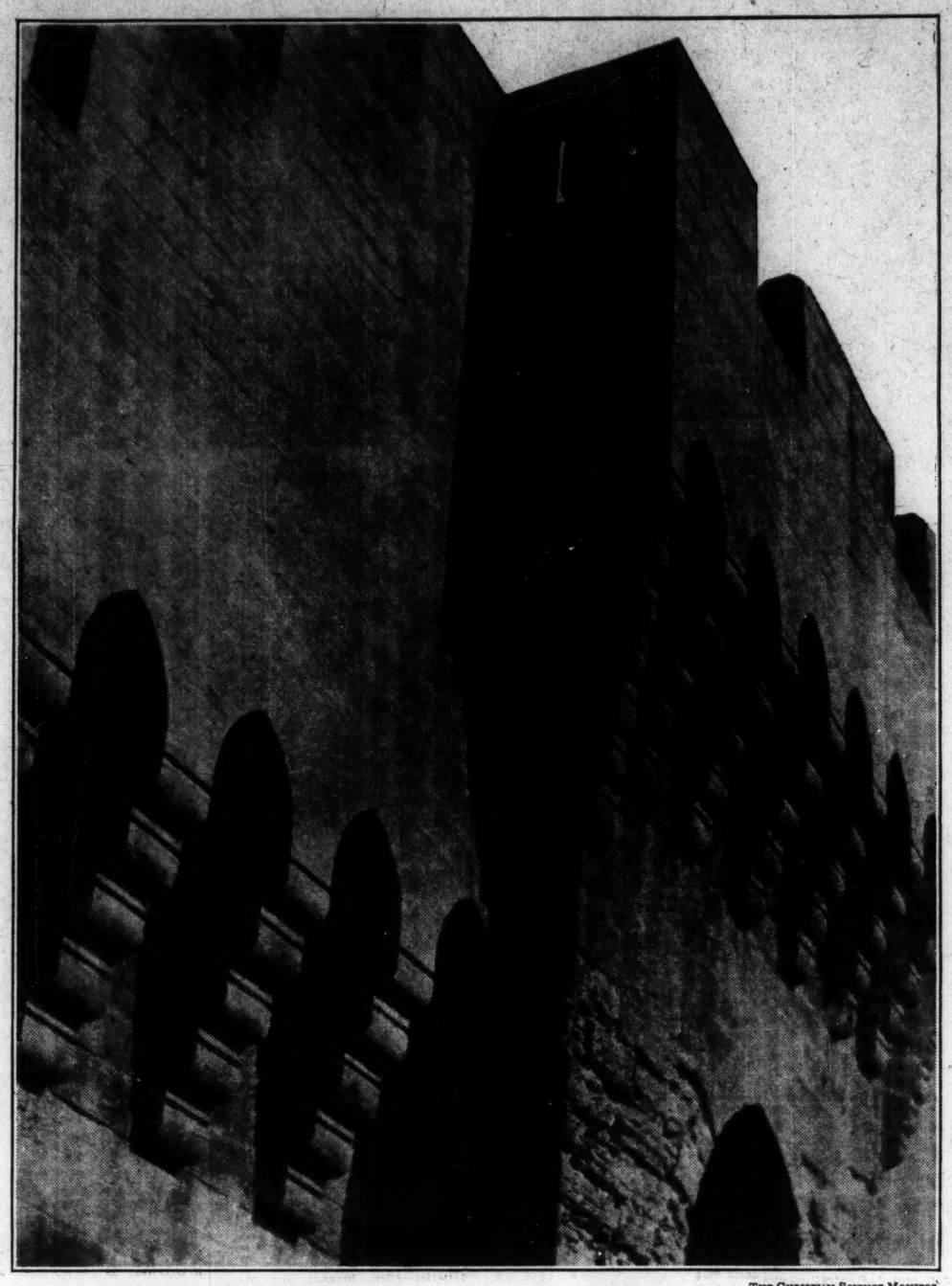
Roofs

In the summer
The little cottage
At the end of the lane
Wears a bonnet
Trimmed with roses
And vine-leaves.
In the winter
She wears a white hat
Trimmed with a gray smoke-feather.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Ramparts, Avignon, France: From a Photograph by Gretchen and Peter Powel

The Scottish Tongue

What Scotsmen, as Scotsmen, should ever prize most is bound up inseparably with the native language. Ours is a matured country, and the stirring scenes of her history on which the mind of the individual delights to dwell, are so frequently enshrined in spirited ballad and song, couched in the pithy Scottish vernacular, that, to suppose these latter dead—they are not translatable into English—is to suppose the best part of Scottish history dead and buried beyond the hope of resurrection. For its own sake alone the Scottish tongue is eminently deserving of regard—of cultivation and preservation Scotsmen should be—and so all well-conditioned Scotsmen surely are—as proud of their native tongue as they are of their far-famed native bens and glens. . . . They have characteristics in common; for rugged grandeur is as truly a feature of the Scottish language as it is the dominant feature of Scottish scenery. . . .

Don't go to London for your Scotch, my reader! Listen to it as it may still be spoken at your granny's ingleside. Familiarise yourself with it as it is to be found in its full vigour and purity in the *Waverley Novels;* in Burns's *Poems* and *Songs;* in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* of Professor Wilson; in Galt's *Tales;* in the writings of the Ettrick Shepherd; in the stories of George MacDonald, J. M. Barrie and S. R. Crockett; in the pages of *Mansie Wauch, Tammas Bodkin,* and *Johnny Gibb.* Don't learn English less; but, again, I say, read, write and speak Scotch more frequently. And, when doing so, remember you are not indulging in a mere vulgar corruption of good English, comparable with the barbarous dialects of Yorkshire and Devon, but in a true and distinct, a powerful and beautiful language of your own, "differing not merely from modern English in pronunciation, but in the possession of many beautiful words, which have ceased to be English, and in the use of inflexions unknown to literary and spoken English since the days of Piers Ploughman and Chaucer." "The Scotch," as the late Lord Jeffrey said, "is not to be considered as a provincial dialect—the vehicle only of rustic vulgarity and rude local humour. It is the language of a whole country, long an independent kingdom, and still separate in laws, character and manners. It is by no means peculiar to the vulgar, but is the common speech of the whole nation in early life, and with many of its most exalted and accomplished individuals throughout their whole existence; and though it be true that, in later times, it has been in some measure laid aside by the more ambitious and aspiring of the present generation, it is still recollected even by them as the familiar language of their childhood, and of those who were the earliest objects of their love and veneration. —ROBERT FORD, in "Thistledown." (Paisley, Scotland: Alexander Gardner, Ltd.)

TEN miles above the confluence of the River Durance with the Rhone rests the ancient and beautiful city of Avignon, clinging grimly to her foundation stones as the blasts of the Mistral—that thorn on the rose of Provence—tears with icy fingers at her gray casements.

In every *mas* and farmstead of that strangely lovely part of Provence one can see the great double lines of evergreens—Australian pines, red cedars, cypresses—the windbreaks of the valley of the Rhone—trying to dam the river of wind which comes pouring down during the winter months from the ice caverns and glaciers of the Alps.

The city itself is full of charming examples of Romanesque and Gothic architecture—evidences of Roman culture and occupation in the twelfth century and that of the kings of Burgundy and of Arles and of the Counts of Toulouse and Provence following the Roman occupation.

From 1309 to 1377 Avignon was the Papal seat; and, after Gregory XI had migrated to Rome, the two anti-popes—Clement VII and Benedict XIII—remained in Avignon until the latter was expelled a little later.

This photograph, the work of Gretchen and Peter Powel, is that of a section of the ramparts, built in the fourteenth century, and is a fine example of the period—its machicolated battlements, towers, and gateways being surpassed only by those of Carcassonne, which latter, though a reproduction, is a *Muniment Historique* and an amazing one.

The markets of Avignon are especially fascinating in the later summer when pale amber melons, great bunches of white and of muscat grapes, delicate green and purple figs and tawny oranges from Jaffa, are heaped in huge glowing masses on the stone tables of the market places.

"Dance and Provençal song—and sunburnt mirth," may in Keats's day have been the distinguishing marks of the people of the Midi—but that "first fine careless rapture" seems to have simmered down to a less poetic but perhaps more practical attitude toward life.

This Is the Place

This is the place where hills loom far,
Where the scattered farms and islands are,
And all the marching trees.

Where fields lie tawny and roads twist brown;
Where the wharves are listing and tumbled down
With salt tides round their knees.

This is the place where orchard boughs
Are sea-ward crooked, and from each square house
Wood-smoke climbs the skies;

Where old farm wagons are painted blue,
Where every sail has a patch or two,
And the windows shine like eyes.

—RACHEL FIELD, in "Points East." (New York: Brewer & Warren.)

Miłość Boska, Naszym Pasterzem

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

OPISUJĄC ludzkość można o niej ogólnie powiedzieć słowami Piotra z pierwszego jego listu, że jest właściwie "jako owce błądzące." Wszędzie ludzie uciekają od niebezpieczeństw, które pozornie im zagrażają i przez to wpadają w otchłań zwątpienia i zniechęcenia; jedni ślepo idą w ślady drugich poprzez labirynt ludzkich teoryj i środków materjalnych, jawnie oddalając się od bezpieczeństwa i opieki owczarni. Uwikłani tym sposobem w sugestję trwogi, nie mogą dosłyszeć głosu Pasterza, nawołującego ich do obrania właściwego kierunku, 'drogi ku Duchowi,—aby Miłość mogła prowadzić bezpiecznie i zaspokajać ich potrzeby.

A jednak ludzie chętnie upodobniają siebie do owiec a Miłość do Pasterza, który je prowadzi i ma je na swej pieczy. Od wieków, które upłynęły od chwili, kiedy Psalmista nadał wyraz cudownym zapewnieniom o obecności Bożej i czułej Jego opiece nad Swemi dziećmi, zapewnienia te, które znajdujemy w dwudziestym trzecim Psalmie, nieraz przynosiły pocieszenie i otuchę mnóstwu ludzi.

Atoli Chrześcijaństwo, jak Chrystus Jezus nauczał go i praktykował, daje więcej niż uczucie pocieszenia i otuchy. Daje ono duchowe zrozumienie bytu rzeczywistego, który uzdolnia ludzi do podniesienia się nad rozdźwięk i do zupełnego wyzwolenia się z niej. Taka jest religja objawienia Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, a psalm dwudziesty trzeci w świetle, jakie Wiedza Chrześcijańska rzuca na Pismo Św., przy rozmyślaniu nad nim, staje się nieocenionym skarbem, ujawniającym boską siłę, pomoc i władzę dla wszystkich.

Podając w swym zasadniczym podręczniku "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 577 i 578) (Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Św.) duchowe wyjaśnienie psalmu dwudziestego trzeciego, Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, powiada: "Jedno słowo pokazuje, choć słabo, światło, które Wiedza Chrześcijańska rzuca na Pismo Św., kiedy zastępuje cielesne pojęcie o Bóstwie przez pojęcie bezcielesne, czyli duchowe". Dalej następuje psalm. W myśl wyjaśnienia Mrs. Eddy pierwszy werset psalmu brzmi: "(Miłość boska) jest pasterzem moim: na niczem mi nie zejdzie". Dla tego, kto osiągnie to zrozumienie duchowe, które uzdolni go do twierdzenia z bezwzględną pewnością, że Miłość boska jest jego Pasterzem, twierdzenie to: "na niczem mi nie zejdzie", wypływa jako naturalne następstwo, bo nie może zabraknąć czegokolwiek dobrego, albo potrzebnego temu, czyim Pasterzem jest Miłość boska.

To zrozumienie polega na znajomości zasadniczego stosunku, istniejącego pomiędzy Bogiem a Jego obrazem i podobieństwem, człowiekiem. Wiedza Chrześcijańska w zupełnej zgodzie z natchnionem Pismem Św. opiera swe nauki na duchowej opowieści o stworzeniu, podanej w pierwszym rozdziale Genesis i objawia fakt, że tak wielkie i pełne chwały stworzenie, które nie zawiera nic, oprócz dobra, nie mogło być skutkiem czegoś mniejszego, niż Umysł nieskończony, Bóg, który obejmując doskonałość i zupełność Swego wszechświata duchowego, oznajmił, że świat ten jest dobry.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy też, że czuła opieka Umysłu nad swoją latorośla i hojne zaopatrzenie jej dowodzą niewątpliwie, że Umysł jest także Miłością boską. Opierając się na tych faktach, dochodzimy do wniosku, że wszechświat duchowy jest wszechświatem idei i że człowiek uczyniony na obraz Boży, nie może być czemś innem, jak Jego odzwierciedleniem, wyrazem czystych i doskonałych idei i znamion Umysłu nieskończonego. Ten wyraz, czyli odzwierciedlenie, jest prawdziwą jaźnią każdej jednostki, mistyfikacja zaś, roszcząca pretensje do tego, iż powstała ona z wierzenia w życie i inteligencję, oddzielne od Boga, w świetle duchowego zrozumienia tych prawdziwych faktów bytu, zostanie wytrzebiona. Fakty te w rozumnem zastosowaniu do ludzkich spraw zastąpią chorobę przez zdrowie, rozdźwięk przez harmonję, a niedostatek i ograniczenia przez obfite dobro.

Jakąkolwiekbądź postać pozornie przybierałby ułudny rozdźwięk lub strapienie, słuchajmy głosu Bożego, naszego Pasterza, i bądźmy mu posłuszni, bo wtedy możemy posuwać się naprzód ku zwycięstwu pewnemu. Pod czułem przewodnictwem Miłości boskiej znajdziemy pasze zielone świętobliwości, czystości i natchnienia; co więcej w życiu codziennem, idącem swem trybem, możemy być u "wód cichych" spokojnego, wzniosłego myślenia duchowego, nawet wśród ciżby i hałasu. Stałe odzwierciedlenie Miłości boskiej w codziennych wzajemnych stosunkach naszych z ludźmi musi ożywić zmysł duchowy, który jest prawdziwą świadomością człowieka, dla którego dobro zawsze jest najwyższe.

Nawet tam, gdzie pozornie mogą być niebezpieczeństwa i trudności, poleganie na mocy Bożej co do zaopatrzenia nas w potrzebną inteligencję, mądrość i zaradność ku podołaniu sytuacji, będzie nam laską i kijem, prowadzącemi nas zwycięsko do urzeczywistnienia bezpieczeństwa i władzy. Kiedy z pokorą i odwagą uciekamy się do Miłości boskiej po

Divine Love, Our Shepherd

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY in general may be fitly described, in the words of Peter in his first epistle, "as sheep going astray." Men are fleeing hither and thither from the dangerr which seem to confront them, falling into the chasm of doubt and discouragement, blindly following one another through a maze of human theories and material remedies, apparently getting farther from the safety and protection of the sheepfold. And being thus obsessed by the mesmerism of fear, they fail to hear the voice of the Shepherd calling them to turn in the right direction—Spiritward—that Love may lead them safely and meet their needs.

Yet men have loved to picture themselves as sheep, and Love as the Shepherd leading them and caring for them. And throughout the centuries which have elapsed since the Psalmist uttered the wonderful assurances of God's presence and tender care for His children contained in the twenty-third Psalm, they have brought comfort and consolation to multitudes of people.

Christianity, however, as Christ Jesus taught and practiced it, brings more than a sense of comfort and consolation. It brings that spiritual understanding of real being which enables men to rise above discord and to gain complete freedom therefrom. Such is the religion found in the revelation of Christian Science; and when the twenty-third Psalm is pondered in the light which Christian Science throws upon the Scriptures, it becomes a priceless treasure revealing divine strength, support, and dominion for all.

On pages 577 and 578 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in giving a spiritual interpretation of the twenty-third Psalm says, "One word shows, though faintly, the light which Christian Science throws on the Scriptures by substituting for the corporeal sense, the incorporeal or spiritual sense of Deity." Then follows the Psalm. As she interprets it, the first verse reads: "[DIVINE LOVE] is my shepherd; I shall not want." To one who gains the spiritual understanding which enables him to affirm with absolute assurance that divine Love is his Shepherd, the affirmation, "I shall not want," comes as a natural sequence; for to him who is shepherded by divine Love, which is omnipresent, there can be no lack of anything good and needful.

This understanding is based upon a knowledge of the fundamental relationship which exists between God and His image and likeness, man. In complete agreement with the inspired Scriptures, Christian Science bases its teachings on the spiritual record of creation given in the first chapter of Genesis, and reveals the fact that a creation so vast and glorious, wherein is nothing but good, could be the outcome of nothing less than infinite Mind, God, who, comprehending the perfection and completeness of His spiritual universe, pronounced it good.

Christian Science also teaches that the tender care and the bountiful provision made for its offspring prove beyond doubt that Mind is also divine Love. From these facts we arrive at the conclusion that the spiritual universe is a universe of ideas, and that man, made in God's image, can be none other than His reflection, the expression of the pure and perfect ideas and qualities of infinite Mind. This expression or reflection is the true selfhood of every individual; and the mystification which claims to have arisen from the belief of life and intelligence apart from God, will be cleared away in the light of the spiritual understanding of these true facts of being. These facts intelligently applied to human affairs replace sickness with health, discord with harmony, and lack and limitation with abundant good.

Whatever form illusive discord or affliction may seem to take, let us listen for and obey the voice of God, our Shepherd, and we can then go forward to certain victory. Under the tender leadership of divine Love we shall find "green pastures" of holiness, purity, and inspiration; and our daily round, even in the midst of clamor and throng, may be beside "the still waters" of quiet, uplifted, spiritual thinking. The steadfast reflection of divine Love in our daily intercourse with our fellows will quicken that spiritual sense which is man's true consciousness, and which always recognizes good as supreme.

Even where danger and difficulty may seem to be, dependence upon God's power to provide the needed intelligence, wisdom, and resourcefulness to cope with the situation will be to us a rod and staff, bringing us triumphantly to a realization of safety and dominion. By turning humbly and resolutely to divine Love for qualities of forbearance, affection, and forgiveness, we can rise above the suggestions of enmity and hate, and find a table spread with spiritual refreshment, which will satisfy every longing. So shall our head be anointed with oil, the spiritual meaning of which Mrs. Eddy gives as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration" (Science and Health, p. 592). Our cup of happiness will overflow, blessing all mankind, and we shall "dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Rancher Returns Home

The sun was very low when John and his man set forth again; the brown, undulating Wyoming hills were casting long exaggerated shadows across the calm, hot plain. Rapier-like, gray yucca and clumps of feathery mountain sage vied with each other in casting beryl-tinted silhouettes athwart the trail as the two men jogged steadily upward.

A cooling wind sprang up and murmured over the broad range in tuneful whiffs and pulses, like snatches of music from a far country. John bared his head to the strengthening breeze and the old feeling of pleasure and content filled his very being.

The penetrating odor of a burning, open wood-fire mingling with the tang of sage and upland pine, rose over the land, adding a pleasurable fragrance to the clean freshness of the May evening.

The shrub-filled gulches, to the right and left of the travelers, grew steadily darker and filled with purple shadows, while the tops of choke cherry trees and bitter bush flashed with gold and amber in the last bright flicker of day. The wide plain below grew suddenly radiant with the hue of molten gold, and then dimmed to bronze, a scintillating and beautiful effect produced by the sinking sun. John turned to look at the land he loved and found it transformed and fairy-like in the end-of-day splendor.

As they entered the lane leading to the home ranch, the hills below were sunken in a hazy, pearl-like grayness, while here and there in protective draws, lights, like red stars, twinkled from the kitchen windows of the neighboring ranchers. A pale moon swung slowly skyward above the filmy leaves of the quaking aspen trees as John alighted once again at his own quiet ranch house.—J. M. DANFORD, in "Western Sketches."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Financial: Market Quotations

Strong Tendency Still Displayed By Most Stocks

Substantial Advances by Active Issues in Busy Market

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The latest upsurge in the stock market, which started in the previous session, was continued with some vigor today.

Trading was more active, and the market was called upon to absorb considerable selling on the way up, but there were several advances of 1 to 5 points.

Earlier gains were largely maintained in the late dealings. Among the various groups that came into prominence were metals and specialty issues.

Union Pacific and National Distillers rose about 5 points each. National Steel was up about 3 points. Shares up 1 to 2 included United States Steel, American Telephone, American Smelting, Allied Chemical and New York Central.

Transfers approximated 4,700,000 shares.

Commodities were also higher, with wheat up more than 1½ cents, and cotton more than 50 cents a bale. Inflation talk resulting from the modest start of Federal Reserve open market operations was evidently a motivating factor, although the dollar recovered a little against leading gold currencies.

Silver Issues Strong

Strength of silver issues was notable, evidently reflecting bullish operations in connection with the latest inflation talk, but bar silver advanced only ¼ of a cent an ounce. Farm implements reflected further strength in grains.

Corporate news included some regular dividend declarations, notably by Union Carbide, Commercial Solvents, Mathieson Alkali, and American Safety Razor.

Freight car loadings reports continued favorable in the main. Pennsylvania reported for last week 84,333 cars handled, compared with 83,181 the previous week, and 81,029 in the corresponding week of last year.

Bond Market Firm

Bonds displayed a firm position in active trading today with semi-speculative issues resuming their leadership as inflationary talk again became an important factor in the price movement.

A strong undertone was apparent in the United States Government list following official announcement that the Treasury had authorized the Federal Reserve System to purchase $25,000,000 of Government securities.

Steady improvement in railway traffic was a spur in a number of low-priced carrier loans. Among those up a point or more were some issues of Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, Rock Island, Erie, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific.

Among the better utilities and industrials were loans of American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Columbia Gas, Gulf States Steel, International Telephone, Latauro Nitrate, Postal Telegraph, U. S. Rubber, Utilities Power & Light, Warner Bros. and Western Union.

The foreign department showed an irregular trend. Some obligations of Germany, Japan and Great Britain were moderately reactionary. Issues of Australia, Belgium and Brazil improved.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½%
Stock Exch. Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾	1¾	3
Bar silver	33⅝c	33⅜c	27¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	1	1	1½
4 to 6 months.	1 @1½	1 @1½	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days..	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1
6 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	3⅜%	3⅜%	1%
Short bills	7/16@ ½	7/16@ ½	1⅛@1⅛
3 mos bills	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	1 7/16@1⅛
Bar gold	122s 8d	122s 6d	112s 7d
Bar silver	18½d	18⅞d	16½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3½	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6½
New York	3	London	2
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
Amsterdam	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	9	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	4.38
Berne	2	Stockholm	3½
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Cables	$3.92	$3.91⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0456	.0456	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1608	.1613	.139
Italy—lira	.0602½	.0603	.0526
Germany—mark	.2705	.2711	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1570	.1570	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0375	.0375	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1747	.1747	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0175	.0175	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0060	.0060	.129
Holland—florin	.4665	.4665	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1800	.1800	.1749
Norway—krone	.1990	.1980	.268
Poland—gloty	.1350	.1350	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0368	.0368	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0990	.0990	.193
Sweden—krona	.2015	.2010	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2230	.2236	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0160	.0160	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2713½	.2700	*
Shanghai—dol	.2437½	.2436	*
India—rupee	.2965	.2950	.3650
Japan—yen	.2400	.2387½	.4984
Java—florin	.4660	.4665	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4575	.4537½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2973	.2973	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0764	.0764	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1725	.1725	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.8500	.8500	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8737½	.8750	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	1933 High	1933 Low	Last May 24	Last May 23
28½	13¼	1.20	Abraham & Str	500	28⅛	28½	28⅞	27
8¼	3	..	Adams Express	15000	8½	8¼	8¾	8¼
17¼	6	..	Adams Millis	2700	18	17¾	17⅞	16½
10¼	5¼	..	Addressograph	1400	8⅛	8¼	8⅝	8⅛
11¾	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	2500	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
74¾	47½	3	Air Reduction	6400	74½	73⅛	74¼	73
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	8000	4	3⅞	4	4
18¾	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4800	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅜
2½	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	6800	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
5½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	900	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
4	1⅛	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3½
16¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	10	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
107	70¾	..	Allied Chem	45000	109¾	107¾	107½	106½
121⅝	115	7	Allied Chem pf	30000	119¼	119¼	119¼	118¾
16	6	..	Allis-Chalmers	3300	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	14½
15½	5	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	16	15⅜	15⅝	15½
4	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
24¾	5	..	Amal Leather pf	400	25	25	25	24¾
37½	18½	2	Amerada	4500	36¾	36	36	36
17⅞	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2200	16⅝	16½	16½	16½
21	8	..	Am Bank Note	700	20⅜	19¾	19¾	20½
43	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	500	44⅜	43	44½	41¼
5¼	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	800	5⅜	5⅛	5	5
42⅜	23	..	Am Beet Sug pf	70	40⅞	37¾	40	33½
24½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	600	24	23⅞	24	22⅞
90	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	90	90	90	..
85	49½	4	Am Can	35000	86½	85⅜	85⅝	83½
17⅞	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3000	20	18	19½	17¼
35	15	..	Am Car & F pf	1000	36¾	34½	35½	33¾
5	1⅜	..	Am Chain	200	5⅜	5	5	..
44¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	400	42½	42	42¼	43¾
24½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	30000	25⅛	24	24	24¾
4½	1	..	Am Encaustic T	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	13000	11½	10⅞	11¼	10⅝
24	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1200	23¼	22	23⅜	21¼
20	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 8	400	19¼	19¼	19½	18
16½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	14¼	13½	14½	14
11⅞	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1500	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	10¾
39½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	2500	38½	37⅞	37⅞	37¼
9½	3¾	..	Am Ice	13000	11½	10⅜	10⅝	10
40	25	6	Am Ice pf	500	45	42	45	..
10⅜	4¼	..	Am International	7500	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
16⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	3300	17¼	15½	16¼	15½
39¾	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	600	40	39	40	39
4	1	..	Am Mach & Met	1500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
3	1½	..	Am Mach & M ct	800	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
13½	3⅝	..	Am Metal	6700	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¼
54	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	55	53	55	48½
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	10000	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
26¼	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	800	24½	23½	24½	22½
22¾	8	¼	Am P&L 5% pf	6500	21½	20	21½	20
11⅜	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	30000	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
16½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	19000	16⅞	16⅜	16½	16½
28⅜	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	400	29⅞	28½	29⅞	28½
18½	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	18	17	17	..
31½	10⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11000	30¾	29½	30½	29
3	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
14½	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	7000	14⅜	14	14⅜	13¾
70	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	50	70	70	70	70
44⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	400	44½	44	44½	43¾
57	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3000	56⅞	55	56	55½
112⅞	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	40000	113¼	111⅜	111¾	111½
19¼	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	1100	18	17½	18	17½
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	500	28⅜	28	28¾	26
27	10½	1	Am Wat W & E	9000	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
22⅞	9½	1	Am W&E ct	12000	23¼	22⅞	23⅜	22⅝
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	3300	11¼	11	11¼	10⅞
46½	12⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2400	45½	45	44¾	44⅜
1⅞	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1½	1½	1⅜	..
6	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
7⅛	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5000	7½	7¼	7½	7⅛
43	30	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	43	43	43	..
15½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	30000	13¾	13⅛	13½	13⅛
12	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	12	12	12	..
23½	8⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	12000	23¼	22⅜	22½	22⅜
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
100	95	7	Archer-Dan pf	20	100	100	100	..
73¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	800	74¾	72	74¾	71¼
6⅝	1½	..	Armour Ill A	16000	6¼	6	6	5⅞
4	¾	..	Armour Ill B	9000	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
34¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2000	34⅜	32¾	34⅜	31¾
3⅝	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
13¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1000	12¼	12	12½	12
50	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	50	50	50	49
63⅞	34⅝	6	Atchison T&SF	30000	64¼	62⅝	64½	62⅞
72	21⅛	..	Atchison pf	100	73	73	73	72
44⅞	16½	..	Atl2Coast Line	4500	44⅞	43½	44⅜	43¼
23	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	13000	22⅞	22½	22¼	22½
20¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	800	20¼	19½	20¼	19¼
70	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	70	70	70	70
4⅞	1½	..	Atlas Tack	100	5	5	5	4⅞
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	15000	52¾	51½	52	50¼
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	400	3	2¾	2¾	2⅝
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	40000	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11½
			—B—					
9⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	11000	9	8½	9	8½
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	31	29	31	29
17½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	27000	17⅜	17½	17⅛	16⅝
22½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1600	23	22	23	21⅝
34	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	600	33¼	33	33¼	32¾
89	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	88	88	88	..
2½	3	..	Barker Bros	100	2½	2½	2½	..
7¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	25000	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1500	60	60	60	59¾
7⅛	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	6½	6⅛	6½	6¼
14⅜	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	8000	14	13⅜	14	13⅝
23½	9	..	Best & Co	3000	21¾	20½	21¾	20¾
27½	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	20000	27⅞	25½	26¾	26⅜
63¾	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	2000	64¼	63¾	63	63¾
18¼	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	17	17	17	17
11¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	4500	12⅞	11¾	12⅜	11½
30	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br N	7900	28⅛	28⅛	29⅞	28⅛
53⅜	18	1.60	Borden	7800	34½	33¼	33	33¼
13¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	5700	13¾	13	13¾	12⅝
8½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	4300	8½	8¼	8⅛	8
37½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	21300	37½	35¾	36	36¼
80⅝	61	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	79½	79½	79¼	79
6¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	77	75½	76¾	75¼
9⅞	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	900	9¼	8½	9	8½
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
9	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1200	8⅞	8⅛	8¾	8⅛
12⅞	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2800	12	11⅝	12	11¾
2⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1100	2⅞	2½	2¾	2⅝
9⅞	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	130	10	9¼	10	..
3½	1	..	Budd Wheel	5800	3⅜	3¼	3½	3¼
7¾	2½	..	Bullard	300	7¼	7	7	6¾
3	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3	3	3	..
13⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	3500	13¾	12⅞	13⅛	12¾
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	1000	3½	3½	3½	3½
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1700	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
4½	1¼	..	Butterick	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾
22¼	8½	..	Byers	6200	22¼	21	21¼	21
			—C—					
20⅜	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2200	21¼	20½	20¾	20½
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	4700	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
8	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	7	7	7	..
5¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2700	5½	5	5¼	5½
16¼	7½	1	Canada Dry	21700	19⅜	18½	18⅞	17⅝
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	19300	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼
70	14	..	Cannon Mills	200	29	28	28	29
62	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	10	65	65	65	..
63¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	25500	64⅞	62⅜	63¼	61⅞
69⅜	41	4	Case Thresh pf	190	67⅞	65	67¼	65¼
15⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	33200	16⅜	15⅝	16	15¼
2⅞	¾	..	Celotex vtc	300	2¼	2	2	2
25½	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	51800	29½	27¾	28	27⅞
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	4	4	4	4⅛
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	27	26½	27	26⅞
38	18	..	Central RR of NJ	100	76	75	76	75
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9700	21⅞	20½	21⅜	20⅜
3⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	16½	16½	16½	14
30¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3600	29½	28	30	29⅛
37	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	12000	36⅝	35¾	36¼	35¾
2¼	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
2½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	500	3	3	3	2¾
5¾	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt Wst	1500	5¼	5	5	5¼
10	2½	..	Chi & Gt Wst pf	1500	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
4	1	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
5⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3500	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	11500	10¼	9¾	9¾	9⅝
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1300	16	15½	15½	15
5	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	5700	5	4⅞	5	4¾
14	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1200	16⅞	14	16½	13
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2500	9⅛	8¼	8¼	8⅜
11⅜	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1200	11	10¾	10¾	10⅝
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	600	12½	12	12¼	12
14	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	700	17	15⅝	16¼	16
18½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	18	17⅞	18	18
5¾	2	..	Childs Company	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
12¾	6	..	Chile Copper	30	14	13	14	..
21½	7¾	..	Chrysler	13600	23	21¼	22½	21⅞
17⅝	7¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	17¼	16⅞	17	16⅞
56¾	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	150	55¼	54¼	55¼	55
1¼	¼	..	City Stores	100	1⅛	1	1	1
3	1½	..	City Stores A	100	3½	3½	3½	..
9	5	..	Clark Equipment	200	10	10	10	..
20¼	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	21½	20	21½	..
93	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	95
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3600	16	15⅜	15⅝	15¼
12⅝	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3500	12¾	12	12	12
10⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	13000	12¼	11⅜	11½	9½
16	6½	..	Colo F & I pf	120	45	41	45	42
23	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	340	23¾	22⅞	23¾	22¾
19	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	19	19	19	..
18⅜	8	.80a	Columbia Gas	25500	17¾	17¼	17⅝	17⅛
17⅞	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	71⅞	71½	71⅞	71
13	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	3200	15¼	14½	15¼	14⅜
56⅞	23¾	2	Columbian Carb	15800	55¾	54	54½	54
13½	4	..	Comm Credit	9300	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13¼
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	210	75	75	75	..
26¼	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	26½	26¾	26½	26⅛
21	20⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	20½	20½	20½	..
18½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	9800	17⅜	16⅜	16⅞	17
3¼	1⅜	..	Comwith @ So	11000	3	2¾	2⅞	2¾
34	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	33	32½	33	32¼
50	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	1800	41⅝	40¾	41	41½
13½	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	3200	13½	13⅛	13⅜	12⅞
4⅜	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	2300	4⅜	4	4	4¼
12¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	13600	12¾	10⅜	11¼	11⅝
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	19200	54½	53¼	53¾	53½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	800	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
9⅝	2¾	..	Consol Oil	28500	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅞
8¼	1½	..	Consol Ry Cu pf	900	6	6	6	6
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	3300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
8	1½	..	Container A	500	7⅜	6¾	6¾	6¾
3½	¼	..	Container B	2700	3¼	3	3⅛	3
13½	3	..	Cont Baking A	13700	13½	12¾	13½	11½
2¼	½	..	Cont Baking B	9600	2¼	2	2⅛	1⅞
54⅞	36	4	Cont Baking pf	400	54⅞	54	54	52½
57¼	35¼	2	Cont Can	3700	56½	55¾	56½	55⅝
9¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	3500	9⅝	8¾	9¼	8½
26⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2900	25½	24½	24½	24½
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	19700	3¼	3	3¼	3
13¼	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	18400	13	12¾	12⅞	12¾
74	45⅝	3	Corn Products	5700	73	70½	72¾	70¼
146⅞	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	200	131¼	131¼	131¼	131
5¼	2⅜	..	Coty	1300	5½	5	5½	4¾
33¾	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1400	32	30⅞	31½	31½
8⅝	2½	..	Crosley Radio	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
8¼	1½	..	Crown Cork & S	9300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	500	37⅝	37	37¼	35
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	3	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
23	9	..	Crucible Steel	3800	23¾	21	23	20¾
44½	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	640	44½	41	43½	40
2¾	½	..	Cuba Co	4300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1½	¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	100	1	1	1	..
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6700	8½	7⅝	7¾	7½
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	150	44	44	44	45¾
50	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	11300	50	48⅜	49	49½
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	700	17	15⅝	16¼	16
50¾	20	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	48½	48	48½	48
3½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	8900	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
6½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3700	6¼	5½	5⅞	5¾
14¼	4¾	..	Cutler Hammer	1100	14¼	14	14¼	13½
			—D—					
6	1⅝	..	Davega St	200	4	4	4	4
2¾	1½	..	Debenhams	60	1½	1½	1½	..
11½	6⅜	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	11¼	11	11	11
69⅞	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	9100	69⅞	68½	68½	67½
33	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	24700	32	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜
6½	2	..	Denver R G pf	200	6	6	6	6
82	48	4	Detroit Edison	300	69¼	67½	69¼	68
19	10	..	Devoe & Rav A	100	19	19	19	..
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	800	24½	23⅜	24½	24
28½	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	600	27½	27½	27½	27¼
27⅝	12	1†	Dome Mines	9600	27⅝	26	26½	26
20½	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	19¼	19	19¼	18¾
15½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3400	15½	14⅜	15¼	14⅜
10½	3½	..	Dresser B	1000	9½	9¼	9¼	9
1	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	400	1	⅝	1	⅝
67⅞	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	78400	67⅞	65¾

Financial: News and Comment

Federal Reserve Makes First Move Toward Inflation

Begins Open Market Operations to Increase Flow of Credit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24 — Interpreted as the first phase of an inflationary movement, the Federal Reserve Banks begin today open market operations. They are already authorized to buy $25,000,000 worth of government securities, and thus to increase the flow of commercial credit. Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, announced the step last night, together with President Roosevelt's approval, and he indicated that the inflationary tendency would be rigidly controlled.

Purchase of such securities is intended to bring about credit expansion and accelerate an upward price movement. The opening sum of $25,000,000 is recognized here as a drop in the bucket, and far greater operations were steadily carried on under the Hoover administration. But the importance of the present decision is that it is regarded as the opening step toward general expansion. Under the permissive, but not mandatory, legislation included in the public works-controlled inflation bill, the purchase of $3,000,000,000 in U. S. obligations is authorized.

Sprague As Expert

As he announced this step, Mr. Woodin officially added Dr. O. H. W. Sprague, expert in—and exponent of—a managed currency, to his official treasury staff as an executive assistant. Dr. Sprague, just released from his duties as adviser to the Bank of England, has been a leading figure in the management of the pound sterling, as well as one of the chief manipulators of the British exchange equalization fund.

Dr. Sprague, therefore, may play a leading part in conducting the controlled inflation which is authorized in the United States. Whether the beginning of open market operations today will result in a decline of the dollar on the world's exchanges is not yet clear, although many believe that it will force the dollar slightly lower, and thus put it on a level where its competitive position with the pound would be more favorable to permanent stabilization. According to Treasury experts, the dollar needs to be slightly lower before this country can agree to stabilization.

Exchange Stabilization

Since perhaps the most important task of the World Economic Conference is the stabilization of fluctuating exchanges, today's start of open market operations begins a period of maneuvering for position at that conference, quite apart from its constructive domestic purposes. Dr. Sprague, it is specifically stated, will advise the American delegation to London, although it is not yet settled from which side of the Atlantic.

However, the international implications of the Federal Reserve move can easily be over-stressed, it is thought here. The immediate effect of the order will be to release $25,000,000 in cash, which will thus be added to the excess reserve balances of Federal Reserve banks, and will be available for industrial and commercial purposes.

What further sums will be similarly added is not yet disclosed, although Mr. Woodin indicated that he by no means expected to use all the authorized $3,000,000,000. The operations will be on nothing like the giant scale of those started in April, 1932, wren the board bought securities at a rate of about $100,000,000 a week.

Looks to June Financing

Nevertheless, further acquisition of government securities from time to time as conditions justify is expected to have a beneficial effect on the general financial situation, as well as an aid to the June financing by the Treasury. Maturing and retirement of $373,856,500 in 1½ per cent certificates takes place on June 14. At the same time a bond issue is scheduled.

Today's action is regarded as another step in America's purely national and internal efforts toward recovery. It, and others, will be held up at the World Economic Conference as examples of what this country can do by itself, to counteract the impression that the United States is at the mercy of foreign financial and commercial maneuvers, and is prepared to pay heavily to escape from such toils.

With Dr. Sprague at the helm, as the long-needed financial expert to take direction of American policy at the London conference, it is expected that Washington's fiscal arguments will be as strong as Mr. Cordell Hull's tariff propositions.

Generally Improved Demand for Hardware

Both wholesale and retail hardware sales continue to reflect consistent gains. Sales decreases, as reflected by monthly comparisons with a year ago are steadily becoming smaller as the spring season progresses.

In a number of instances current sales totals have reached levels on a par with the corresponding period of last year, Hardware Age says in its market summary.

Firmer price trends in some lines given additional impetus to a generally improved demand. Better prices for farm products are said to be responsible for a noticeable upturn in business activity in rural sections.

In industrial centers buying power has been boosted by the return of many workers to their jobs, and to a certain extent by wage increases.

Norfolk & Western Buys Rails

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 — Norfolk & Western Railway will shortly place orders for 16,000 tons of 131-pound steel rail.

Business Recovery In Chicago District

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, May 24

A GENERAL recovery from curtailed operating schedules put into effect during March was reflected in the April pay rolls of industrial establishments in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, according to the monthly business conditions report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

An increase of 6 per cent in the amount of industrial wage payments during April slightly more than offset the March loss of 5½ per cent, it is reported, although there was no corresponding increase in the number of jobs.

Further Gains In Electric Output In United States

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Further gains in electric power output for the United States, as the result of the continued improvement of business and industry, were reported today by the Edison Electric Institute.

For the week ended May 20, electric power production for the country totaled 1,483,090,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,468,035,000 in the previous week and 1,435,731,000 for the similar week in 1932. The percentage gain over last year's period was 3.3. Last week this gain was 2.2 per cent. This was the largest percentage increase since the week ended April 5, 1930. Gains have been growing since the first week of this month.

On the Atlantic seaboard the increase was 5 per cent, compared with an increase of 4.2 per cent in the previous week. New England alone registered an advance of 7.1 per cent compared with an increase in the week ended May 13 of 7.7 per cent. The output of the central industrial region was up 3.5 per cent over the similar week of last year. The previous week's gain for this region amounted to 1.4 per cent.

Only on the Pacific coast was there a recession, the drop under last year's total for the week aggregating 7.2 per cent. The same percentage decline for the west coast was recorded last week.

Suggests Wage Tag On Goods to Aid Worker

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24 — In advocating a "wage tag" on factory goods, Paul S. Lewis, in a current release, notes that wage-cutting has "all but demoralized many industries," and that the public is demanding remedial action. This demand, he says, would be met by the tagging of merchandise with the following pledge:

"When you buy this . . . with this tag you are not taking advantage of exploited labor. We have paid and are paying a fair and just wage to everyone employed in our factories. We have also paid a fair price for the material we buy which permits a fair wage being paid by those makers. We believe prosperity is predicated on profit to all and we guarantee to keep the wages we pay in line with the prices we charge."

It is commonly accepted, says Mr. Lewis, that pumping down from the top has not reached through satisfactorily. Buying power resides in the lower brackets, and the pumping should start there, so that rising prices may be sustained.

Dollar Weaker In European Trading

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—Sterling and gold currencies continued to maintain firmness in moderate dealings in the London foreign exchange market today, but dollars drooped in sympathy with New York and light offerings from the Continent.

At one time in the forenoon the rate marked a depreciation of 2¼ cents, but it picked up fractionally and closed at $3.92⅛ as compared to yesterday's close of $3.91.

PARIS, May 24 (AP)—After active selling of dollars in pre-Bourse trading which resulted from America's start toward inflation, the dollar gained back some of its lost strength today and closed at 21.94 francs, down two centimes from yesterday.

In the pre-Bourse trading the dollar opened at 21.90 francs and fluctuated narrowly with a weak tendency.

Western Railroad Fare Cut Meeting Postponed

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—It is believed representatives of western roads can get together by the middle of June on a plan looking toward reduction in standard fares. A meeting, originally set for Tuesday was canceled, due to conflict of date with Washington matters.

Leaders in the move to reduce fares "who at first believed it was possible to inaugurate the cuts by June 1," now think it will be Aug. 1 before results of the forthcoming conference will be felt. No doubt is felt over success of the meeting on rate reductions, however, by those interested in the plan. Once the meeting of rail representatives is arranged, it is believed the reduction plan will be adopted immediately.

Cow Hide Prices Rise

Sales of 15,000 light native cow hides are reported made by Armour & Co. at 11 cents a pound, an advance of ½-cent from previous transactions last week, and a new high on the current upswing. The low for the year for light native cows was 4¼ cents.

Glidden Company's Sales

CLEVELAND—Glidden Company sales in the first two weeks of May amounted to approximately $1,200,000, a 30 per cent increase over the first half of April.

New High Prices Are Obtained In The Wool Market

All Sections Are Strong Although Buying Pace Slackens Somewhat

While the pace has slackened somewhat in some sections of the West, new high prices for wool have been established during the last week, both in the West and the East. The strength inherent in the wool situation would not be denied, especially when coupled with the inflationary yeast of our present economic program and the natural boost of better business in all lines.

Probably close to 100,000,000 pounds of so-called "free" wools have been purchased in the West, aside from what consignments have been made of the wools under the control of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations. These wools probably will comprise 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds of wool west of the Mississippi River, or one-half approximately, of the territory clip.

Wait for Inspection

These latter wools are to be sold by the consignee dealers, ratably in conjunction with their own purchases. As yet, not any of these wools have been sold, the policy evidently being to withhold sales until the wool shall have arrived in warehouse and is open to inspection by the mill buyers on its merits.

There has been a fair weight of wool sold to arrive, it is said, which was bought privately and sold to arrive prior to the effectiveness of the R. A. C. C. plan. There also has been sold a fair weight of the fleece wools of the middle West and East, which are not subject to the R. A. C. C. plan at all, since they are merchandised through houses which do not handle territory wools, in many instances.

There has been some talk in connection with the new Administration's plan to enter into tariff conversations with foreign countries for the sake of effecting new trade agreements, that there might be a substantial reduction of the wool tariff, which at 34 cents a pound of clean content on substantially all wool comparable with that grown in this country, is the highest tariff on wool this country ever had.

It would appear, however, that owing to the complex ramifications of the tariffs now set up in the various countries, little could be done in the way of mutual readjustments during the present year, in any case.

Good Western Sales

Sales of wool in the West have been mostly in the range of 60@70 cents, clean landed basis, Boston, this last week, while medium wools have been costing in the range of 50@60 cents, clean basis. In Texas for the best 12 months wools 25 cents has been paid more or less freely, while for the average 12 months wools about 24 cents has been paid and in one or two exceptional cases where the wool was especially light in shrinkage, as high as 26 cents has been paid.

In the bright wool states, there has been a lessening of activity in certain sections where unduly high prices were being paid for wool. Thus, in the fine wool sections of Ohio, where 25 cents flat to growers was being paid, activity has ceased almost entirely, and the price now being offered is around 22@23 cents for the best delaine clips.

In the local market, the mills have continued to show some interest in wool, indicating the scope of orders which they have received for goods, which also is indicated even more plainly in the fact that the mills have been put on full time and in some instances large worsted mills are running overtime to get out rush orders. Along with this activity has come in many mills an increase in wages which will help the purchasing power of the employees. This wages increase amounts usually to 10 to 10½ per cent.

Medium Wool Strong

Medium wools have been especially strong and sales of graded quarter and three-eighths combing wools have been made at 30@32 cents for Ohio and Michigan wools. These prices indicate a clean cost of about 55 cents for quarters and 60 cents for three-eighths territory wools, when these wools arrive in quantity for sale, if not more.

Woolen wools have been in good request and the choicest fine pulled wools are quotable in the range of 65@70 cents, with A supers quotable at 55@60 cents and B supers at 50@57 cents for the most part, according to the wool. Sales of No. 1 New Mexican have been made at 60@62 cents and No. 2 wools at 55@57 cents with No. 3 at 43@45 cents.

Carpet wools have been firm on moderate demand. Prices for the best of these wools are now on a basis of 14 to 16 cents, clean.

Foreign markets continue very strong, on the basis of the advance noted in London last week. Recent purchases at the River Plate for this market are estimated at 15,000 bales.

Bridgeport Activity

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 24 (AP) — A survey of industrial activity in Bridgeport, mainly in the metal working industry, shows about 9000 employees who worked in the week of May 13 and had 318,127 work hours compared with 281,733 hours in the week of April 22, an increase of 36,394. The week ending May 20 is expected to show a further increase.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

CHICAGO, May 24—Montgomery Ward & Co. reports for the quarter ended April 30, 1933, net loss of $2,196,099 after charges, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,705,569 in the like period of 1932. Changes in inventory value are not included in arriving at these figures, as the company does not take such interim accounting.

Machinery Outlook

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Inquiries for machinery are more numerous but orders are still hard to close, says American Machinist. The trade feels, asserts the publication, "that its turn is not going to be postponed much longer and that the activity in plants of its customers means machinery orders in the immediate future."

Life Insurance Has Prime Rôle in Investment Field

Foundations Rest Upon Securities of Whole Nation—Executive Says Policyholders Got Over Six Billions as Income in Last Three Years

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

Vice-President, the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company

A recent editorial opened with the statement, "What lbs. are to mining men, kw. hrs. to utility men, ft. to lumbermen, $ are to life insurance men." In other words, we get an idea of the importance played by life insurance in the economic life of the nation when we measure the constant pouring of dollars into the financial reservoirs of life insurance companies and the continuous flow of funds from these reservoirs to the people of this country.

At the close of 1932, about 65,000,000 people, or more than half the people of this country, were owners of insurance amounting to $103,700,000,000. This was more than twice the amount owned by the people of this country at the end of 1922—in fact, over a considerable period of time, the amount of life insurance in force has doubled itself each decade.

Huge Flow of Income

During the last three years of economic disturbance, the intake of the life insurance reservoir in the form of cash premiums and income from investments has been more than $9,750,000,000, while the outgo in the form of payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries has been about $6,150,000,000. It is easy to see how the steady and substantial income which life insurance companies receive through periodical premium deposits in addition to their investment income helps to contribute toward the stability of life insurance as an investment.

The assets of the life insurance companies at the end of 1932 approximated $20,000,000,000. A small proportion of these assets represents cash in banks, office buildings and other relatively small miscellaneous assets, while the remainder represents an investment in bonds, stock, mortgages and policy loans. As an article in Harper's Magazine pointed out, "The foundations of life insurance rest upon the securities of the whole nation—the United States Government, the states, counties, cities, the farms, the homes, the railways, the public utilities, and the important industries of all kinds, which taken all together constitute the safety of our economic life."

How Distributed

Investments in different companies vary, of course, but the reports of 52 United States legal reserve companies which were presented at the meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in December, 1932, give a good general idea of the holdings of the companies:

	P.C.
Mortgages	
Farm mortgages	8.8
Other mortgages	27.5
Bonds and Stocks	
Foreign and domestic govt bonds	8.4
Public utility bonds	8.7
Railroad bonds	15.1
Other bonds	1.8
Preferred and guaranteed stocks	2.2
Other common stock	.6
Other Assets	
Policy loans and premium notes	18.4
Real estate	4.0
Other admitted assets	4.5

The fact that life insurance companies are limited by the laws of many states to investments of the highest grade and the diversification of the investments which stand back of a life insurance contract are, also, important factors which contribute to the security of the individual insurance investment.

In one sense, the life insurance investor in making a premium deposit is buying a share in a huge investment trust. While this type of "investment trust" does not offer the possibilities of quick profits which dazzled the eyes of investors a few years ago, there is, in most cases, a corresponding reduction in the possibilities of eventual loss.

A Diversified Investment

The average man doesn't stop to realize that if he owns an insurance policy which has a cash value of $1000 in a company having, say, 1000 separate investments, he has the equivalent of $1 invested in each of 1000 conservative investments. In other words, the deposit made on a life insurance contract represents not an installment payment on a specific type of securities, but the purchase of a share in all the company's assets. It is not difficult to understand, therefore, why an investment in a conservative, well-established, well-managed life insurance company is about as hazard-proof as any investment can be.

Securities for long-term holding must be analyzed and selected with utmost care and must be continuously watched by those who are not only well informed on the general financial trends but who have facilities for keeping in constant touch with local conditions which might affect a particular investment. Only large institutions handling large amounts of money can afford to maintain an investment service and this character.

Insurance Falls Least

Naturally, a period of decreased incomes has brought decreased life insurance sales. However, as Bradstreet's Weekly pointed out in summing up the record of 1932: "In a year when wages and salaries declined 32.5 per cent and business profits dropped 32.7 per cent, life insurance sales have dropped only 16.1 per cent. What is still more important, new life insurance in 1932 is equal, approximately, to one-fourth of the national income as compared with one-fifth during the previous year."

The very nature of life insurance is, in reality, its greatest strength. The financial reservoirs which our great life insurance companies represent have been built on the basis of solid facts and accurate calculations, rather than on theory. Moreover, since the primary obligations of a life insurance company are obligations to be met in the future, the plans for these reservoirs were made with the knowledge that they must function during periods of financial drought.

We realize how well they have functioned when we stop to consider that through the years of 1930-31-32 the average outgo of funds in the form of payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries has been at the rate of about $6,000,000 a day, while only in a few isolated cases was it necessary for companies to liquidate securities in order to meet these huge payments.

A Window in Wall Street

Looking After Oil

THE oil industry has been picked out for special attention by the Government. While, through the National Recovery Act, the Government intends to be a partner for all business, it has reserved a place for itself in the oil industry as tsar. The reason lies in the flight of oil. About 95 per cent of the industry has been trying to control production by means of proration. But all their efforts have been set at naught by the difficulties of agreeing among themselves and by the opposition of a minority of producers, particularly those in Texas. So we have the spectacle, in defiance of economic law as well as industrial organization, of a unique upsurge of output at declining prices. Oil production not only exceeds 1929 levels, but has also reached an all-time high, whereas prices have fallen from $1.45 a barrel in 1929 to 25 cents today, which is less than the price of distilled water.

* * *

East Texas

The Oil and Gas Journal last week gave the latest data from the fast-flowing wells in East Texas which have been the cause of considerable perturbation in the industry. Within two weeks, it says, large numbers of wells will be forced on the pump; that is, they will have come to the end of their natural flow. If that means, as the Journal says, that East Texas is "rapidly passing from the picture as the big menace to stability in the oil business," the oil men will undoubtedly cease to talk or think about federal intervention. They are far more individualistic than most industrialists. Perhaps the new situation in East Texas is the reason why the oil men are not anxious to rush into print about the new bill.

* * *

Desperation

A few weeks ago I attended a conference at which Mr. R. C. Holmes, late chairman of the Texas Company, and a pronounced federal interventionist, exclaimed bitterly against what he called oil racketeering. What he meant was the activity in running oil from wells in violation of proration orders, coupled with gasoline tax dodging by retailers. Something drastic would be done, he said, to make these producers and retailers toe the line. "What do you intend to do—call out your own army?" queried a newspaper man quizzically. Mr. Holmes's fiery mood did not abate. "No, we shan't do that," he said, "but the industry will offer huge rewards to stop this illegal business," a threat which would have been without avail, in view of the political ramifications of that illegal business. A few days later Mr. Holmes resigned his position, and now, under the pending bill, the Secretary of the Interior would have the power to prevent oil transport through interstate commerce in excess of proration orders.

* * *

Ernest W. Marland

The oil-control bill is being sponsored in the House by a man who was formerly one of the most spectacular figures in the oil industry, Ernest W. Marland. At one time the Marland Oil Company did a business amounting to $60,000,000 a year. The property lay in Oklahoma. Having made his pile, Mr. Marland did not desert his State, as do so many successful industrialists. He and his money stayed in the State. Both helped to further Oklahoman interests. But the oil man was one of the first victims of "the sky's the limit" expansionism, and, having overreached himself, had to call in the bankers. In letting them into his business, he alleges, he gradually let himself out, and the old Marland Oil Company is now the Continental Oil Company, a Morgan enterprise. Mr. Marland, who told his life story in a recent issue of Real America, says he lost his entire fortune of $85,000,000 and salvaged nothing from the wreck except his palatial home in Ponca City, Okla. His devotion to his State led to his return at the last election as a Representative, and, richer in experience, if not in money, he says he intends to spend his remaining years "money trust-busting." It looks as if he is going to be a figure in politics as he was in the oil industry.

H. B. E.

Motor Accessory Concerns Making Better Showing

Increased Operations of Parts Suppliers, and Lower Costs

Aggregate earnings for the automobile parts and accessory field the second quarter should approach closely the second quarter of last year, while if present expanded demand for automobiles should hold against seasonal downward influences, an improvement in earnings might easily be shown.

Although even at best such results would represent a meager return for the quarter on aggregate capital in comparison with other years, its significance would lie in reversal of the trend of earnings to progressively lower levels.

The spurt in sales and production by the automobile industry, which started in the last days in March is the primary factor accounting for increased operations by parts and accessories suppliers. In addition there has been a sharp reduction in operating costs, necessitated by severe shrinkage in business the last two years.

First Quarter Improvement

This latter factor was principally responsible for the fact that 12 out of the first 20 leading parts and accessory makers to report for the first quarter showed an improvement over the first quarter of last year, despite a drop in dollar volume of business.

The 20 companies as a whole, however, showed a substantially greater aggregate loss than a year ago. Combined results were a loss of $3,679,305, compared with a combined loss of $2,051,401 the first quarter of 1932. Only four of the 20 companies were in the black for the quarter this year, compared with nine the first quarter of last year.

Profit in Second Quarter of 1932

In the second quarter of last year the same 20 companies showed a combined balance of $335,241 in profits, with eight companies reporting profits and the rest in red.

The following table shows earnings of the 20 companies the first quarter, with their showing in first and second quarters of last year:

	1st quar 1933	1st quar 1932	2d quar 1932
Bendix	*$267,463	$26,364	*$78,490
Borg-Warner	*381,981	170,220	263,405
Bohn Alum	100,602	*73,201	*763
Budd Mfg	*397,488	*541,346	*313,141
Budd Wheel	*303,467	*450,166	*192,864
Briggs Mfg	*895,963	*953,993	347,980
Briggs & Stratton	1,324	8,959	5,085
Eaton Mfg	*207,429	57,723	*14,485
Elec Auto-Lite	70,402	547,680	550,834
Gabriel	*28,865	*43,468	*6,287
Hayes Body	*98,195	*100,597	*82,730
Houdaille	*218,435	*225,592	125,605
Midland Steel	*82,903	*139,135	*135,950
Motor Products	*147,725	*179,526	55,493
Motor Wheel	*227,578	*228,609	*272,688
Mullins Mfg	*126,469	16,623	*15,270
Spicer Mfg	*146,954	*171,880	*136,757
Thompson Products	*72,996	5,140	*19,301
Timken Roller	*276,066	217,617	199,903
L. A. Young	8,444	5,773	55,682

*Net loss.

Addressograph Loss In First Quarter $49,188

Addressograph - Multigraph Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, operating net profit, before deducting depreciation, development and other special charges, of $114,243.

The net loss, after depreciation, patents, development and all other charges, including estimated income tax and preferred dividends, was $49,188. Preferred dividends amounted to $4290. In the preceding quarter, ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss was $217,445 after all charges, including preferred dividends of $4911. This loss did not include special year-end adjustments and reserves.

For the quarter ended March 31, 1932, the corporation reported a net profit of $140,658 after all charges, including preferred dividends, of $4921.

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Larger Beet Sugar Crop Is Forecast

Denver, Colo., May 24

A HARVESTED beet crop more than 25 per cent larger than last year is forecast in the territory served by the 22 factories of the Great Western Sugar Company in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana.

It was estimated by company officials that 90 per cent of the crop had been planted by May 15 on 286,031 acres, which was 21 per cent more than last year's contracted acreage and 30 per cent larger than acreage harvested in 1932.

Heavy Write-Down By International Telephone in 1932

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The 1932 pamphlet report of International Telephone & Telegraph Company shows that directors approved a $35,759,598 write-down in certain assets of the system.

Of this total $3,288,930 was charged to reserve for depreciation and $1,132,603 to equities in surplus of minority common stockholders of subsidiaries. The balance was charged against a new account, reserve for revaluation of assets, to the credit of which an appropriation of $41,338,603 was made out of earned and capital surplus.

Write-downs in plant and equipment totaled $14,116,701, while investments in non-subsidiary companies and other holdings were revalued to the extent of $11,678,182. Write-offs of deferred charges, inventories and miscellaneous assets accounted for the remainder.

Business Activity Barometer Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., continues above the level of last year at this time, and is higher than for any week since March 30, 1932, when it stood at 55.1 per cent of the 1928-1930 average.

The index rose to 54.6 last week from 53.4 the week before, making the eighth successive weekly rise in this series. Carloadings and bank clearings went below the previous week's record, but steel production continued to rise sharply. Electric power production and the Weekly Food Index also gained substantially during the past week.

The Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer for the last few weeks follows (1928-1930 = 100):

	Activity Barometer	Steel Production	Car Loadings	Electric Power	Bank Clearings	Food Price Index
May 17, '33	54.6	39.5	51.6	73.6	32.2	50.3
May 10, '33	53.4	34.7	53.3	72.7	32.3	57.4
May 3, '33	51.1	32.1	49.5	71.5	32.1	56.3
Apr. 26, '33	50.1	27.8	50.1	71.8	33.1	55.5
Apr. 19, '33	48.4	25.7	49.6	70.7	34.4	51.7
Apr. 12, '33	47.8	21.8	50.5	70.0	36.1	51.2
Apr. 5, '33	48.4	18.4	48.6	69.6	39.2	49.8
Mar 29, '33	44.9	16.7	46.1	69.6	40.1	49.3
Mar 22, '33	44.2	15.6	45.0	67.7	39.8	50.1
Mar 15, '33	45.8	17.0	49.5	68.1	39.9	48.1
May 18, '32	52.1	28.2	53.9	72.0	44.8	52.7

Economy Experts Gave Warning Of Deflation Moves

Events Reviewed Leading to Banking Holiday and Other Proceedings

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Economists here have been quick to challenge the belief current in some quarters that the experts have been wrong in analyzing the depression and the steps to be taken in combating it.

In a recent letter to a member of the United States Senate, Dr. Warren M. Persons pointed out that economists generally had issued advance warnings of events that led up to the banking holiday this spring and other deflationary proceedings.

In the winter and spring of 1931, he said, the avalanche of bank failures and rising totals for currency circulation was extremely disturbing to all economists.

"At that time," he added, "I felt there was in existence a governmental institution, the postal savings bank, ready at hand to offset the evil effects of hoarding. I found by inquiry that even among intelligent, well-informed people, there were very few who knew that we had a postal savings system. My suggestion was that we should let the people of the United States know that they might deposit their funds in the postal savings bank and that they would thereby automatically obtain the Government's guarantee that their funds would be redeemed on demand. The Government, of course, could redeposit the funds in neighboring banks, requiring proper safeguards. I spoke of this to many individuals connected with the Government and otherwise, and even suggested it in print. Nothing was done."

Dr. Persons said that, after spending his own time and funds "with the hope that I might contribute something constructive toward business recovery," he "concluded a year ago that I might as well give up all these activities because I had met an impervious wall in Congress."

Dr. Persons recalled that the economists had long ago urged that settlement of international balances must be accomplished primarily by the transfer of goods rather than of gold; that the facts of international debts should be found and acted upon accordingly, and that soldiers' bonus legislation would cause more harm than good "through its weakening effect upon federal finances."

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Budgets and Family Mosaic

The Family Spending Plan Series—4

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE family is a mosaic made up of individuals. Within one household we shall usually find (1) The husband who earns the income. (2) The wife who spends it. (3) Children who can contribute small services and budget their allowances. (4) Children so young as to be entirely dependent.

This is the most simple form of family. It may, however, be complicated by dependent adults; or by the fact that husband and wife are both wage earners. On the other hand, its problems may be eased by the fact that some of its income derives from investments. Each of these conditions demands, obviously, a different handling of expenditures.

For every kind of family, however, a budget—and by budget we simply mean a spending plan—is helpful, and the whole-hearted cooperation of all the members in the accepted plan is necessary for its success. This includes the children who have arrived at an age when they can begin to understand the discussions.

Classifications

Suppose, then, that some evening all the members gather at a table or tables and put their heads together to plan a system of spending. There is nothing complex about the preparation of a monthly budget sheet. Its divisions are obvious.

(1) Shelter (which may be rent; or taxes, assessments and mortgages).
(2) Food.
(3) Operating Expenses (telephone, coal, gas, electricity, service).
(4) Maintenance and renewal of equipment.
(5) Clothing.
(6) Car.
(7) Education.
(8) Recreation and advancement.
(9) Debts and taxes.
(10) Humanitarian Contributions.
(11) Unexpected Demands
(12) Savings.

Allotments to Each

When the members of the family have come to an agreement regarding the amount of the allotment to each of these categories which the particular constitution of the household demands, the columns must be totaled and compared with the dependable income. If after this subtraction, there is a balance, its amount may be added to Savings, Education or Recreation, because these are constructive departments looking to the continuous enhancement of life and character. It would be unwise to distribute it among the categories which provide in the main only for present well-being (if this has been adequately taken care of), for the art of budgeting lies in building a valuable and satisfying future. If there is a deficit, the allotments must inevitably be reduced, however legitimate they are from the standpoint of productive living.

So far as is possible without lowering the important standards of everyday life, it is wise to make the curtailments in those divisions which contribute least to the future, such as food and clothing; but this presupposes an original contribution to these categories which was slightly luxurious. Otherwise the reduction would certainly not be justifiable.

The fund for Unexpected Demands often acts as safeguard of those more definite categories on which material daily life depends. When a job is suspended, when clothing unexpectedly drops apart, when a trip becomes necessary, this reservoir stands ready, obviating for us the necessity of having recourse to more serious savings or of withdrawing funds from the essential categories.

Subdivisions

If there is, additional to the fixed income, a possible but speculative supplementary income from doubtful investments or from such sources as the sale of manuscripts or pictures, it is wise not to include it in the budget but to contribute it, when it materializes, to one of the constructive funds. To depend on it for necessaries will, if it fails or is delayed, occasion confusion and disappointment.

Having arranged the classifications of the main budget, it must then be subdivided into individual budgets by the persons who form the family mosaic. For instance, the husband usually takes care of the expenses connected with shelter, with the car, with education and debts, but gives his wife a monthly allowance which she must spend for food for the entire family (with the possible exception of her husband's luncheons), maintenance and renewal of the equipment which she uses, service which she employs, clothing for herself, for the children, and, perhaps, for dependent adults, a certain proportion of the family's recreations, and of their savings and contributions to good causes. This makes her the custodian of a very large proportion of the income. When it is deducted from the main budget it leaves the husband with a balance which he must divide into the various funds which concern him individually.

It remains for the parents to give each child who is, let us say, over 10 years of age, rational proportions of the recreation, philanthropy and savings funds, and assist him to budget this allowance into these same categories. An allowance for clothes may be added in the case of older children. In the matter of savings one can hardly expect a child to be interested in putting into a bank available money, readily translatable into a movie or a sundae, unless he has in view the ultimate achievement with it of some longed-for joy, possibly a bicycle or a game.

Only Means to an End

It will be seen that these budgets dovetail perfectly and have the excellent effect of organizing a family into a coöperative concern. To succeed, a budget or series of budgets must be loyally lived up to—but not doggedly nor stupidly. If certain provisions prove unworkable these should be discussed and changed at a family conclave. Seasonal conditons will cause fluctuations in the proportionate allotments. Summer, for instance, may eliminate coal as an expense and greatly increase the expenditure for gasoline. It is wise to make out a budget for each month, taking these matters into consideration. After the first year, with 12 budgets at hand for reference, a pretty accurate map will unfold for reference. Some types of persons may care to be specific and list many sorts of expenses under the general heading. Others will be content with lumped facts in the large.

In any case, the objective is wise spending, which will have the same results on family life as would an increase in the income. A budget places the economic life in the control of rational individuals instead of leaving it to toss about on the crest of circumstance.

However, it is important throughout to remember that homes do not operate for the sake of economical production but for the sake of spiritual satisfactions; and that therefore a budget is not an end in itself but a means of achieving freedom for a high content. Long before making a budget we should question our hearts as to what kind of home we desire and what kind of human beings we want to be. Until we come to definite conclusions in respect to these matters, until we have set up a social ideal and purified our own needs, a budget will not achieve for us what it should.

Budget-forms and suggestions are obtainable from many savings banks and financial institutions, and those are likely to be most helpful which are published in the localities where their methods will be applied. The Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., has worked out budgets for children in a series of colored envelopes. Envelopes for the separation of the several funds are liked by some adults, and boxes have been devised with departments filled with bogus money which can be withdrawn to represent sums spent, or transferred to indicate the replenishment of one category from another. Such commodities can be made at home also, and are admirable for children. Most grown-ups prefer to think in more abstract terms and to let the funds lie in a bank, keeping track of expenses by means of account books.

NEXT WEEK—The final article of this series, together with sample divisions according to income.

All Photos Courtesy of Marshall Field, Chicago, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Some of the Patterns in Series Designed by Walter Dorwin Teague.

The design at lower left is called "Sky Ride"; the one at upper center is "Science Towers." The frock modeled at upper left is of rich brown and rose, with belt of self material, wide elbow length sleeves and removable brown organdie collar. The print is "Flying Buttresses." Lower center is ensemble with "Lake and Sky" design. The dress has snug waist line and trim of large covered buttons. The coat is of rabbit hair wool lined with the print. Scarf of wool and print. The frock at upper right is the "Science Towers" done in tones of brown and light tan, tailored at the neck with soft tan taffeta ribbon in two loops.

Individual Adaptations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

AN INTERESTING way in which to choose one's costumes is to go to a couturier who displays models merely as suggestions and rebuilds them to suit the individual. Many ready-made styles are fashioned for the ideal figure and, when reproduced exactly for the shorter woman or the woman whose measurements are not those of a mannekin, prove unbecoming.

For instance, let us imagine a frock fashioned for a slim young girl to wear on informal afternoons. It might be a dress of dark blue crêpe trimmed with an embroidered collar opening in a V in front, made of light blue crêpe and finished with a bow at the point of the V. The elbow sleeves would be puffed and the lower portion would be light blue, matching the collar. This model would, logically, have a belt at the natural waistline, with, perhaps, a striking nickel closing. In the upper part of the skirt would be placed a bias inset, very becoming to slenderness, and the skirt would mold the hips and break into fullness at the knees, by means of pleats.

Now suppose one liked everything about this model except the V neck, for one had set one's heart on a high line. Then a designer who specialized in adaptations would make for her customer a costume based on this model but with a yoke encircling the neck, perhaps, with a narrow standing band; or with a neckline fulled onto a drawstring—as proved most in character.

Again, one's hips might be inclined to spread, and the emphasis on the lower portion of the sleeve consequently tend to increase their apparent width when the arms hung down. In this case the yoke and upper sleeves could be made of the lighter material, thus affecting a feeling of shoulder breadth which would balance the hipline, in itself made less observable by the continuous dark tone through the middle of the silhouette.

Omit the Belt

A belt accents the less graceful lines of some figures. Under these circumstances the designer would introduce a surplice closing, setting it on a girdle which extended two or three inches below the waistline all the way round till it was gathered into a bow at the back. This would be decidedly slenderizing and would give interest to the front of the skirt without the use of the bias pieces, always trying to the full figure. Furthermore, the molded line of the hips would be modified, for there is nothing which accents a slightly exaggerated contour more than a snug-fitting model; whereas a moderately easy line lends grace.

Also, one might prefer to have the frock developed in some summer material and in another color scheme. In establishments which feature made-to-order costumes and "interpretations," there are always bolts of attractive materials lying around on the tables.

Play Up the Best Features

The skillful application of detail is valuable in playing up the best features of the larger woman. There is no one without her share of beauty, which can be thrown into relief by good design and particular accents. It may be the hair, the face, the hands, the feet. The skill lies in making the individual attractiveness noticeable by pointing it up with a fine bit of trimming or a line leading the eye to its perception.

Intricate embroideries, tuckings and cut-outs are much in vogue this season, and the couturier who has in his own workshop skilled needlewomen has much to offer of individuality. The mode necessarily tends to standardize silhouettes and types of costume, so that by the time the season is established, all dresses look a good deal like many others, unless they are varied by just such touches.

For instance, the writer was examining lately the costumes offered by Mme. Selma. She showed one jacket suit, in line essentially a counterpart of many other suits—because to have been otherwise would have been to violate the fashion—but made of crêpe intricately shirred by her workers in its entire yardage. In this manner the costume became unique. A summer frock in apple-green organza was drawn out in squares and hemstitched. A delightful little apron of the same material as the entire frock was offered as a separate piece; it formed a short panel on the front of the skirt and tied jauntily with strings in the back. The frock acquired distinction because of two features, exquisite handwork elaborating a material much in vogue and an unusual design touch.

H. J. K.

Cottons Up-to-Date

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

One of the leading New York stores has been holding in its auditorium what it calls a Cotton Fair. The public hardly needs now to be awakened to the vogue of cotton, but the interest felt in the new weaves and patterns and in the novel applications found for cotton materials, justifies the "Fair," as is evidenced by the many people who view it and by the favorable comments made by fashion editors, designers and all those "in the know."

A partial list of the fabrics shown, all entirely cotton, will serve to suggest the variety of effect which can be secured this season from this yarn. Because the names are descriptive, the imagination will find it easy to visualize most of the textiles thus distinguished. For instance, there is a smooth, shaved "suède welt"; and a surah, recalling a silk once extremely popular; and a serge, with the fine diagonal line of the wool weave; and tweeds with rough textures. The term "waffle" piqué properly suggests a cross-line forming a depressed square. "Wavelow" is a shirred voile. A piqué voile is ridged perpendicularly. A matelassé organdy is crinkled into an indefinite design. Novelty crash comes in modish stripes and plaids. "Duraline" has a close open mesh and a high-luster thread on top. The virtues of the seersucker family are particularly obvious to the traveler and to the much-engaged person who regards the iron with dread. Its slightly crêped or puckered surface is recognizable even when applied to what is obviously a gingham, lawn, or what-not. Dotted swiss, eyelet-batiste, voile, organdy, by their indescribable bloom, eagerness, and youth, transport one in thought to gardens and summer nights.

The present silhouette for evening is extremely sympathetic to cotton fabrics. The new fullness introduced into skirts, the puffed sleeves, the sashes, set off most delightfully the crispness and daintiness of the materials used for dressy occasions. In respect to the tailored line, the new cottons have made their own advances to meet the mode. The tweeds, serges, crashes, linens all submit admirably to the auterities of the sports and spectator sports styles.

How very much we have gained in dress and underwear design since previous cotton eras was demonstrated at the Fair by historical garments. One may fairly state that not only because these survivals look strange to us but because their cut and workmanship were still immature and colloquial, we can acclaim the cotton season of 1933 as representative of an enormous advance in American fashion leadership.

Pie-Making Hint

If making the ordinary pie seems rather a formidable task to you, or if the man of the house refuses to eat left-over pie because the crust is apt to become "soggy," try the following plan: Get four or more individual pie plates of pyrex or aluminum and make your pies without an undercrust—one for each person and enough for two days. The second day the pies can be heated in the oven for 5 or 10 minutes, about an hour before dinner, and they are exactly as good as the first day. Served in the pyrex plate, it makes an attractive as well as a delicious desert. The ordinary recipe for pie will make four individual pies and it is easier for the novice to roll out four little crusts than two big ones. An ordinary bread board will serve as a rolling board.

Group Study of Textiles

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEXTILES furnish a subject for club study which can be made very interesting as well as instructive. In one club a member made a casual remark which led to the forming of a group who met once a week all winter for the purpose of learning more about the problems of transportation, and how that factor enters into the prices of finished garments.

This member's husband had just returned from a trip through the cotton-growing section of the South. In one of these states he had seen raw cotton brought from the fields, where it had grown, directly into the mill, while at the other end of the mill he saw coal, hauled by mule-drawn carts, brought daily from a near-by coal mine. Not much of a transportation problem occurred there, so far as raw material was concerned. The man followed his investigation a bit further and found that most of the output of that mill was used in the surrounding territory, so that distribution was not a large factor.

* * *

Club women who will spend the summer in the woods of Maine or Canada may obtain much material for textile study groups by visiting pulp mills and lumber camps and getting first-hand information about the beginnings of rayon and other manufactured textiles.

The reforestation projects which are just starting in the United States may lead directly to textile factories as consideration is given to different woods and their uses.

Logs flowing millward on a broad river have many romantic stories concealed beneath their bark; stories that may deal with almost anything from a dainty scarf to a toothpick; from the walls of a new house to the draperies at the windows. It would be fascinating to follow some of those logs all the way on their journeys.

* * *

The textile pavilion which will form a part of the general exhibit group at the Chicago exposition promises to attract a great deal of attention, especially among home economics circles. It presents an opportunity for all branches of the textile industry to show, by visual means, the evolution of wool from a sheep's back to the finished garment. The production of mohair and the story of cotton goods will also be portrayed, as well as the production of silk from the cocoon to the finished product; and, what is perhaps the most romantic story in textiles, that of synthetic silk, will be narrated by man and machine.

It will be possible, at this exhibition, to watch a machine automatically select multicolored threads and weave them into designs for children's hosiery. An active machine will also show how men's socks are made. Decorative fabrics, velvets, and other dress goods will be displayed and the processes of manufacture will be demonstrated.

* * *

The textile exhibit will be shown in the Home and Industrial Arts Exhibit, which will occupy eight houses, several special buildings, and a large pavilion.

A release from administration headquarters says that an important part of the textile exhibit will be the carpets, rugs, hangings, upholstery and other products displayed in the different buildings.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Malvina Lindsay, Special Writer on the Staff of the Kansas City Journal-Post, and First Woman Graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri to Receive a Medal of Honor for Continuous Performance of Merit in Her Work.

Girls' Clubs Unite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Members of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Girls' Club Union recently put into practice the idea of moving out of their own little circle and finding out what other clubs were doing. Twelve clubs competed in a series of competitions which were arranged by the Union of Clubs, and it is significant that the shield for entering the largest number of competitions and for all-round excellence was won by the Lochend Girls' Y. W. C. A. Club, an organization that has sprung up in a new housing area which has been built as part of Edinburgh's slum clearance schemes. The girls gave smart demonstrations of Scottish country dancing and of singing and dramatic work, and other clubs also took part in the program.

Girls from Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, who are for the most part engaged in factories, had tackled a scene from Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan," and carried off the cup for dramatic work. Lochend Club also won the essay cup, the subject set being "A Day in the Life of a Mother of Five." The enthusiam of the girls was sufficient proof of the success of this joint club effort. An exhibition of the work, done during the winter by the various clubs concerned, included examples of needlework, plain sewing and embroidery, baking and sweet-making, leather work, basketry, rug and stool making and bulb growing. The Scottish Domestic Workers' Club took a first in the last-named section.

Challenge to the Newspaper Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

CITED as the outstanding graduate for continuous performance of merit during the last year, Miss Malvina Lindsay, special writer on the staff of the Kansas City Journal-Post, was awarded a medal of honor by her alma mater, the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, at a special presentation program here during journalism week April 30-May 6.

Miss Lindsay is the first woman graduate to be so honored by the school. She received her degree in 1913 and during the intervening 20 years has been associated with the old Kansas City Post and the Journal-Post. She has handled every type of story from the most routine assignment to the covering of national political conventions for her paper.

She received the award with mention of the struggle, achievements, and the possibility of greater achievement of women in the profession of journalism.

"Women journalists owe a special debt to journalism schools," she said. "The all-around newspaper woman as we know her today has developed within the school of journalism era and has these schools to thank for many of her opportunities.

"They have helped us to batter down walls of prejudice and to chisel professional niches for ourselves. More important yet, they have helped us to raise our own standards.

"I am proud to say that a large percentage of the capable and even outstanding women journalists of today are products of schools of journalism. Within the era of the journalism school the status of the woman journalist and her work has been materially improved. It has not been many years since women newspaper writers were responsible for a great deal of careless and trivial reporting and for a great deal of inane, shoddy, and maudlin writing. Now they bring to the profession as sound a mental equipment, as professional an attitude and as restrained a rhetoric as do the best men journalists.

Homesteading Done

"True, we have not as yet produced any great women journalists. We have not put many women into positions of influence or authority. We have not done as much to carry an enlightened journalistic appeal to women readers as I wish we might have done.

"However, we have done something. We have done the homesteading for those who will follow us. We have obtained recognition and respectability. We are no longer freaks or thrill-chasers. We are no longer tenderfeet or squatters. We are solid citizens of the fourth estate with heritages to pass along to our successors.

"Journalism of the 1930's should offer a new challenge and a new opportunity to women. The economic straits in which mankind has recently found itself have driven it to the use of elemental resources in the struggle for survival. Newspaper readers have taken their brains out of storage and are actively using them. They are thinking not only more seriously, but also less conventionally. As a result, journalism of the 1930's. I predict, will be different from the frothy, vaudevillian journalism of the 1920's. It will be more grown-up, more substantial, more mentally adventurous. It will reflect the revolutions our thoughts and our systems are undergoing.

"In such a journalism should lie greater opportunity for the college-trained woman journalist, who, of all persons, should respond to the drama of changing ideas. In such a journalism should lie a challenge to woman's adaptability and resourcefulness.

The Challenge

"The spirit of daring, of experiment, of change, is in the air and I hope that women journalism graduates, especially those of this school, will go out to express that spirit. I hope they will go out to upset traditional standards of what women should write and how they should write it; that they will bring to life our women's pages; that they will invade the seats of administration and of thought—even the precincts of humor—in newspaper offices and that some of them may become the Danas, Pulitzers, the Villards, the Lippmanns of the new age.

"If they do this, I shall be glad to have had a part in clearing the road for their advance."

In addition to her daily work as a reporter and feature writer, Miss Lindsay has been a frequent contributor to magazines, her articles having appeared in the American Mercury, the North American Review, the Nation, and the Survey-Graphic. Her recent discussion of modern newspapers, entitled "Jackdaw in Peacock Feathers," won nation-wide recognition.

In citing her for the medal, Dr. Walter Williams, president of the university and founder and dean of the school of journalism, announced that it was awarded "for her thoroughness of preparation, accuracy and intelligence in her years of newspaper interviews, for her unflagging enthusiasm in handling routine assignments of the editorial department. . . . for her outstanding ability in reporting." He praised her creative writing, her magazine stories and articles, as high in intellectual quality.

A Strawberry Dessert

Whip together
1¼ cups strawberries
White of 1 egg and
¾ cup confectioner's sugar until thoroughly mixed. Chill in refrigerator. Make custard by beating remaining egg yolk and
1 additional yolk with
¼ cup granulated sugar and
½ teaspoon salt, adding gradually
1½ cups scalded milk. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until coating is left on spoon. Flavor with
¼ teaspoon vanilla and chill in refrigerator. Split and cut in half
6 lady fingers. Arrange these standing up around edge of dessert glasses. Pour into each glass a portion of the custard, covering it with the strawberry whip. Place on top of each serving 3 whole strawberries dipped in sugar, arranging each with a small spray of mint leaves. (This recipe will serve 4 persons.)

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Send Quick Extra Gift

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In dainty container with PUSH-UP bottom. Used easily as lipstick. Always look as if you had just come from a beauty parlor. Get Sem-Pray today. Large economical package, all good toilet goods counters, only 69c. Or mail coupon for handbag package at once.

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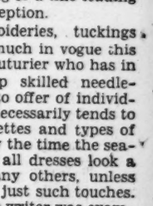
Hair Dressing



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Moore's Single Raises Braves To Fifth Place

Boston Club Defeats Cardinals in Tenth—Pirates Triumph

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	21	11	.656
New York	19	13	.594
St. Louis	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
Boston	17	19	.472
Cincinnati	15	18	.455
Chicago	15	19	.441
Philadelphia	13	22	.371

Results May 23

Boston 3, St. Louis 1 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 0.
New York 6, Cincinnati 4.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 5.

Handy Randy Moore's single with the bases full yesterday gave the Boston Braves a 3-to-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals and fifth place in the National League baseball race. The deciding hit came in the tenth inning, following singles by Frankhouse, Knothe and Mowry. The Cardinals had won five straight games until that defeat yesterday, as had Tex Carleton, who did all the pitching for the Red Birds. Frankhouse pitched for the Braves until the tenth and yielded only five safeties. Martin's double and a single by Collins gave the Cards their only run.

Mostly through the efforts of Steve Swetonic, the Pittsburgh Pirates won their game with Brooklyn yesterday by the score of 3 to 0. The right-handed pitcher limited the Dodgers to four hits, all singles, and connected with a timely triple in the two-run fifth-inning rally. Owen Carroll, who started for Brooklyn, was handed his first defeat in six starts. Pie Traynor made three hits for the Pirates and drove in one run.

Roy Parmelee's home run and some good relief pitching by Adolfo Luque gave the New York Giants a 6-to-4 victory over Cincinnati and Red Lucas. Parmelee climaxed a four-run rally in the second inning by hitting a homer with two on base and the Giants were always out in front. However, after striking out seven batters, Parmelee was forced to leave the game in the sixth and Luque held the Reds to three hits during the last four innings. Leslie, Davis and Vergez each made a pair of hits for the Giants. Johnny Moore batted in two runs for the Reds.

The Phillies put their big bats to work yesterday against Chicago Cub pitching and finally won by a 9-to-5 margin. The National League champions took a three-run lead in the first inning, but Guy Bush could not hold this. The Phillies touched the Chicago right-hander for 10 safeties and drove him out of the box in the fourth. The winners made 19 hits, each player getting at least one. Don Hurst connected with three doubles in five times up. Flint Rhem went the route for the Phillies. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	10	3	
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	0	

Batteries — Frankhouse, Cantwell and Hargrave; Carleton and Wilson. Winning pitcher — Frankhouse. Umpires — Pfirman, McGrew and Moran. Time—2h. 20m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	x	—3	6	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	0

Batteries—Swetonic and Padden; Carroll, Ryan and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Quigley and Barr. Time—1h. 35m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6	9	1
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4	9	3

Batteries—Parmelee, Luque and Mancuso; Lucas and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Parmelee. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 10m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	—9	19	0
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5	12	0

Batteries—Rhem and Davis; Bush, Tinning, Grimes, Richmond and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 2m.

Coast Guard to Check Liquor Smuggling

Vigorous measures will be maintained by the United States coast guard in preventing the smuggling of liquor and violation of the Eighteenth Amendment, Capt. William H. Munter, commanding the eastern division with headquarters in Boston, said yesterday.

"There will be no let-up in enforcement, and it will be done by having existing forces of both men and ships do more work," he said. Captain Munter's force has been reduced by federal economy measures through the removal of two destroyers, six picket boats and 17 of the 75-foot patrol vessels.

Captain Munter denied that there was dissension in the ranks of coast guardsmen as a result of President Roosevelt's order to effect a saving of $7,000,000 in operating expenses during the next fiscal year. The division commander's statement was directed to allay fears that new economies would impair the efficiency of the service.

Strong Elected to Head Yale Law Journal Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 24—Frank R. Strong of Lawrence, Kan., has been elected editor-in-chief of the Yale Law Journal, it was announced here yesterday. In addition to Mr. Strong, the editorial board for the next academic year will include: C. Allan Hart, Jr., Case and Comment Editor, Portland, Ore.; Alan M. Stroock, Case and Comment Editor New York; Edward J. Ross, Article and Case Editor, New York; Joseph Kovner, Book Review Editor, Brockton, Mass.; Keith T. Middleton, business manager, Southbridge, Mass.; Hilda Droshnicop, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Luke W. Finlay, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles A. Graham, Denver, Colo.; Charles M. Henderson, Stamford, Conn.; Ernest S. Meyers, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Henry Munroe, New York; Peter Raymond Nehemkis, Newark, N. J.; William Parsons, Kennebunk, Maine; Hamilton Robinson, New Haven; Morris Robinson, Trenton, N. J.; Edwin P. Stevens, New York and Ezekiel G. Stoddard, New Haven.

League Gets Plan To Meet Problem Of Wheat Surplus

GENEVA, May 24 (AP)—The Council of the League of Nations was informed today of a definite plan for international action to deal with the wheat surplus.

The Council received and adopted a report from the economic committee saying that when the delegates to the international wheat conference meet again in London they hope to submit to the World Economic Conference a plan providing:

1. For limitation of production and, if necessary, of exports.
2. For liquidation of stocks.
3. For maintenance of a reasonable import margin in European importing countries.

"A substantial rise in the price of wheat," the report said, "would be a powerful remedy for the distress of agriculturists and would help materially in mitigating the general depression."

Dakotans Organize To Keep State Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The prohibitionists of South Dakota have organized for the announced purpose of keeping South Dakota in the prohibition column, even if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed by the states of the Union. South Dakota was bone dry for some years before adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and dry leaders appear confident of being able to keep the State dry.

At a recent state meeting all dry organizations in South Dakota and some 20 educational and religious groups, favoring retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the South Dakota prohibition amendment, voted to pool their interests and work under a central committee. Close to 300 citizens attended the meetings, coming from many parts of the State.

During the meeting a state organization of Allied Forces was perfected, to coöperate with the South Dakota Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a campaign in South Dakota, under the general supervision of a central emergency committee.

Librarians Uncover 'Sermons in Books'

There are at least six important quests for knowledge in the pursuit of which people read books, was the keynote of an address made by Mr. George H. Evans, librarian of the Somerville Public Library, at the monthly meeting of the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

In his "sermon on books," Mr. Evans took as his "text" the prologue to Chaucer's Legend of Goode Women "On bokes for to rede I me delyte.' And throughout the talk he pointed out various replies to the oft-asked question, "Why read?"

The first of these quests for knowledge, Mr. Evans explained, is for power. The second pursuit, he pointed out, is for culture, and one thus should read to "enrich and perfect your lives," Mr. Evans declared. The other reasons why people read is for escape from humdrum routine, for discovery which is so often nourished by books, for emotion and finally for companionship.

Hawaiian Boys Decide Farming Is Honorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Several years of teaching that honest work on the soil is an honorable occupation is beginning to bear fruit, it was indicated recently when it was learned that more freshmen at the University of Hawaii are interested in entering agriculture as their life work than in any other field.

This viewpoint was not absorbed readily by pupils in Hawaii's schools because many of their parents had inherited the oriental belief that an educated man must not soil his hands. With this belief in the homes, children sought to prepare themselves for any task that permitted them to wear white collars despite the fact that such positions are scarce in Hawaii. Now 196 university freshmen have declared their intention to seek places in agriculture.

Mexico to Seek Facts For Reforestation Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Forest fires which have been raging in seven states of Mexico have called sharp attention to the Department of Agriculture for the need of a more ample reforestation program. Preliminary data designed to aid the preparation of the plan are now gathered by agents of the department.

One of the most destructive fires in recent months was recently being fought in the Sierra Madre regions of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon with the aid of a battalion of soldiers and numerous volunteers. Virgin forests in the State of Hidalgo, picturesque mining region, were devastated this month by blazes.

Court Has Crawford Appeal

An early decision is expected in the appeal brought before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from Judge James A. Lowell's decision in the Crawford extradition case. The appeal, which was taken under advisement by the court yesterday, was brought under the name of Lieut.-Detective Frank G. Hale, who arrested George Crawford, Negro, wanted in Virginia on a murder charge, on an extradition warrant signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Relief Campaign Goes On

Increasing success is being reported by special committees canvassing in cities and towns in the Metropolitan area for contributions to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, according to campaign officials. At present a committee of more than 500 members, composed of five representatives from each of the more than 100 private welfare agencies participating in the campaign, is being formed to augment the work of the Women's Division.

House Postpones Action on Insurance Company Deposits

Action on the bill requiring domestic insurance or surety companies who write motor vehicle liability policies to make deposits with the state treasurer and foreign companies to file bonds was postponed until Thursday in the House of Representatives yesterday by a 110 to 75 vote. The bill has been passed by the Senate.

Consideration of the bill providing for purchase of $5,000,000 in bonds of the Boston Elevated Railway by the Boston Metropolitan District was postponed until today.

The joint judiciary committee voted "leave to withdraw" on a petition to repeal the compulsory automobile insurance law and substitute a financial responsibility act. The same action was taken by the legislative committee on taxation on a petition for a chain store tax. The committee on power and light voted to report adversely on the recommendation on the Boston Elevated Railway trustees for authority to sell excess power.

Senator Joseph Finnegan withdrew his resolve seeking appointment of a 14-member commission to investigate the advisability of consolidating district courts. In its stead the Senate substituted a resolve providing for appointment of one Senator, three Representatives and three appointees by the Governor to make the study. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Senate passed to be engrossed a bill increasing the State's expenditure in aiding students in the State Teachers College. The House already had passed it. The Senate also ordered to a third reading the bill to revise the restriction on law practice.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs, humor.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Rodney May and his orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Everett Marshall; orchestra.
7:30 German Band, Ed Craig, director.
7:45 Bill Williams, commentator; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Archer.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 "The New Tax Program for Massachusetts," Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
10:00 Memorial Day program, auspices Fifth Division, A. E. F.; speakers; band; soloist; organ.
10:30 "Hum and Strum," vocal; news.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, National Young Artists' Contest.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, Bert Lown's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Jack Beauvais; organ.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 Mike DiNapoli, pianist.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress Fair."
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Donald Novis; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, "Betty Boop Frolics."
9:30 "One Man's Family," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, Mischa Levitzki, pianist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; George Givot; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS dance music.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Boston School Committee presents Shurtleff and Dearborn Schools' Glee Club.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite," recordings by Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Hank Penny and his Cronies.
9:15 Le Paradis Dance Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, "Light Opera Gems"; Act II, "Yeoman of the Guard"; soloists; mixed chorus; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Poetical Musings."
5:15 Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 Touraine Ensemble.
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance features.
7:45 Dance music.
8:00 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
8:15 "Dream Journey."
8:45 Graniteers Glee Club.
9:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries," instrumental.
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea; 2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland game, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Newton Dramatic Club.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Musical program.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:05 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Pickard Family.
2:45 p. m.—Talk, "Books and Authors."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Elmhurst Glee Club.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Pianist programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

Home Film Progress Reported at Prague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Progress of Czechoslovakia's home film industry was described by Dr. Piskač of the Ministry of Commerce here at a meeting of the Film Advisory Council.

Up-to-date studios are now in operation at Barrandov, he said. In 1931 only 18 full-program pictures were produced; but this number rose to 30 in 1932, and the quality was also improved, with the result that a number have been shown abroad in Poland, France, England, Yugoslavia, Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

Importation of foreign films into Czechoslovakia was limited to 180 a year, said Dr. Piskač. If to these were added 30 Czech productions and 20 full evening educational programs, there was a total of 230 new films annually which allowed of from four to five new exhibitions per week.

Credit Men Denounce Trustee Process Abuses

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 24—Abuse of the trustee process in the liquidation of obligations was denounced Tuesday afternoon in resolutions adopted at the twelfth annual conference of the New England Retail Credit Grantors, closing their two-day meeting at the New Ocean House.

The resolution adopted set forth that "employers of labor are willing to coöperate in assisting individuals to liquidate the individual obligation when creditors acquaint themselves with circumstances, either direct or through the medium of their credit bureaus.

Servel, Inc., Sales Gain

Sales of new air-cooled Electrolux gas-refrigerator by Servel, Inc., are running 100 per cent ahead of last month and plant at Evansville, Ind., is operating on a double-shift basis, with orders running considerably ahead of present shipments, said H. H. Springford, president of the company.

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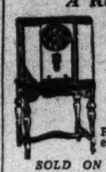

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Local Classified
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Immediate extra income selling popular-priced, first-quality hosiery, lingerie, handkerchiefs in spare time to acquaintances in your town; no investment required; you collect your profits. Call or write
ARTNIT COMPANY
Dept. A, 171 Madison Ave., New York City

LADIES—Sell full-fashioned hosiery and lingerie at cut-rate prices. excellent commissions, large bonuses. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer Street, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 72 Gardner St., Ivanhoe Apartments: 5 rooms $30; 7 rooms, all modern improvements, $60; select neighborhood; adult American family. Sta. 2782

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $45 and $50
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

THE FENMORE APARTMENTS invites those who desire a higher type apartment in the Fenway location, 1 to 4 rooms. Office, 64 Charlesgate East, cor. Boylston St., Boston.

UNION CITY, N. J.—5 rooms, bath, 2-family house, modernized all improvements, heat, hot water supply; small family, adults. MRS. L. C. BRUCHS, 309 Monastery Place.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

AMHERST, N. H., MRS. FULTON—For the summer, 4-room apartment; nice country village; price reasonable.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.—Sublet nicely furnished 5-room apartment; low rental. Box P-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNISHED studio apartment; reasonable. 159-12 99th Street, Howard Beach, Long Island, New York.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y. C., 3531 78th St., 25 minutes Grand Central—4 rooms, modern improvements (Apt. 23). Havemeyer 4-3800, Ex-131.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 510 Amsterdam Ave. (85th St.)—Beautiful, light, 5-room apartment, all improvements, convenient to subway and "L"; $45 monthly.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LADY would like to share desirable apartment or will let a room with privileges; prices reasonable; Christian Scientists preferred. Call between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Aspinwall 2010.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

A FEW children, about 13 years of age, for summer, in private family; best of food and loving care. MRS. B. B. MITCHELL, R. F. D., #3, Harrison, Me.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BLOCK ISLAND—To let, furnished, 1 room cabin for light housekeeping; accommodates 2. B. C. ALVES, Block Island, R. I.

LAKE NEWFOUND, N. H.—30 furnished bungalows to let; rooms and board; hospitality awaits you; descriptive folder sent. BUNGALO VILLAGE, B-15, BRISTOL, N. H.

TO rent by month or season, new cottage on Lake Winnepesaukee, 3 miles from Alton Bay; spring water in sink, modern plumbing, electric lights, garage; good bathing, boating and fishing. Address H. L. BARR, Box 195, Alton, N. H. Phone 9-2.

TWO cottages at Manomet, 4 and 6 rooms, month or season. C. M. HARDON, 198 Marlboro St., Boston. Tel. Ken. 2931.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

SPENCER CORSETS—Individually designed MARIE C. ANDREWS, Corsetiere. 264 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. Westfield 2-0670.

DRESSMAKING

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—High-class dressmaking at moderate prices; materials furnished if desired; remodeling. ERMA L. SNOOK, 409 South 42nd St. Tel. Baring 9244.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
NEWARK N. J.—Refined colored help, male and female, references furnished 21 Marshall St. Ma 2-4115

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

GOOD HOME with business couple in return for household assistance; white. MR. SMITH, 222 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SADDLE HORSE
Age 6 years; sound and kind; extra good jumper; weight 1150. A. R. TRUE, 442 Main Street, Amesbury, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT WORKING COMPANION—Woman or girl for elderly lady, small apartment, must be good driver; Christian Scientist preferred; state experience, references. MRS. L. BUSER, Abbott Court E-4, Fairlawn, N. J.

GENERAL house worker to also do cooking and personal laundry for 3 adults in Greenwich, Conn.; we offer harmonious, considerate working conditions; attractive room with private bath; give complete information and minimum wage. Write Box L-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Protestant woman about 40 years old who would appreciate good home in exchange for household duties; Maine in summer, near Boston in winter. P-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention, 815 Linden Ave., York, Pa. Tel. 59383.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Small furnished house, with flower garden, in a quiet neighborhood for rent, $60 a month. Tel. Porter 3073, P-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SUMMER rental, 6 furnished rooms, modern; beautiful country; 15 minutes to Jones Beach. MRS. FRANK DEPOSCHEO, Jerusalem Ave., Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

FOR RENT for summer, small house, beautifully located in Summit, N. J.; rent reasonable. BURCHARD, 49 Fernwood Rd. Su. 6-1391 J.

MISCELLANEOUS

ANNIE L. PRICE
Shorthand Reporter
Court and General
734 Scranton Life Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS. Home and office moving reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5688.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in theft local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorebester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office (West 42nd)—Mornings; large, separate exit. Write Box B-32, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

THROUGH unexpected changes, unusual opportunity for one or several days in well-established practitioner's office. Box L-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PAYING GUESTS

A FEW GUESTS accommodated at private home; large, airy rooms, overlooking lake; bathing and boating; ideal for rest; home cooking; rates reasonable. MRS. JOHN HOPKINS, Bolton, Mass.

CAN accommodate few guests appreciating refined home, beautiful surroundings; located Hills, Northern Jersey; good commuting. Box 206, Mahwah, N. J.

CARMEL, N. Y.—Can accommodate guests in country, 65 miles from N. Y. C.; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. L. BOTH, Route #2.

HARBOR OAKS
Opens June 1; limited number guests; 100 miles Manhattan; private estate on L. I. Sound in shady grove; sandy beach. Box 302, Clinton, Conn.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—Elderly persons will find quiet, comfortable rooms and board, fresh eggs and vegetables, pleasant surroundings. AGNES R. RONTEY, 24 Spofford St.

PAYING guests received in charming country home in the Berkshires; spacious grounds, golf, tennis, swimming, horseback; reasonable rates. MRS. W. H. WEBSTER, Fairfield Farms, Great Barrington, Mass. Tel. 52-W. Routes 17 and 41.

PHOTOGRAPHY

INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS
with photographs. Send snapshot films of your product, plant, sales force, display rooms, and I will make you any size enlargements, glossy or mat. PHOTOCRAFT, 76 Bellavista St., Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. Tuckahoe 4016.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
Plumbing and Heating; thoroughly reliable service covering Greater Boston, 50 Keith St., West Roxbury, Mass. PAR. 6356-W.

REAL ESTATE

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—For sale, restored old house near the water; fine woodwork, fireplaces; garden and all conveniences for winter occupancy. N-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—2 connecting rooms, excellent meals; quiet location, near D. L. & W. Station. 5 HOWELL, 21 No. Walnut St.

SCITUATE home for elderly people who desire quiet in delightful seashore village; cool, airy rooms; best food; intelligent service. MRS. ERNEST C. DRAKE, First Parish Road, Scituate, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 288 Commonwealth Ave., The Cairns—Attractively furnished rooms in quiet residence; near The Mother Church and Boston downtown section. Tel. Comm. 1828.

BOSTON—Bright, quiet, double room; reasonable; view of trees; 5 minutes from The Mother Church. Comm. 1662. P-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Beautiful airy room, view of Church, Park, and new Publishing House. Ken. 9854. Mrs. Crankshaw, 8 Cumberland St.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022, MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 105 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Single and double rooms at reasonable rates; transient or permanent.

BOSTON—Pleasant room with lovely view of Fenway; reasonable. 104 Hemenway St. Tel. Comm. 5895.

BOSTON, 35 Audubon Road, Suite 5—Single or double room at reasonable rates. Tel. Com. 1298.

DESIRABLE furnished rooms, one with bath; 10 minutes' walk from Mother Church. J. M. BUSHMAN, 441 Marlborough St. Ken. 0203.

N. Y. C., 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq.—Cool, comfortable rooms in attractive house; convenient location.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th St.—Comfortable room in private house for gentleman, running water, screens, awnings, $8.00.

ST. ALBANS, L. I., N. Y.—Two or three light, airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished, private, all conveniences; moderate rent. Laurelton 8-1166.

WELLESLEY HILLS SQ., MASS.—Some vacancies in the House on the Hill, rooms with bath, also single rooms; meals optional. Tel. Wel. 2306.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

EXPERT Oriental and domestic rug cleaning and repairing. CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO., 67 Carver St., Boston. Hancock 4158.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PHILADELPHIA—Corsetiere: Reputable company desires services of refined woman 3 days a week; commission. NU BONE SHOPS, 1831 Chestnut St.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FAMILY of 3 offer combined services; husband, 42, financial and accountancy expert; wife, 37, English training in household science, child welfare, music; son, 18, veteran scout, councillor, drives car; daughter, 12, must accompany family; locate anywhere. Box P-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A POSITION wanted as chauffeur or temporarily driving; mechanical experience; good references. JOSEPH R. WEBSTER, 17 Greenwich Park, Boston. Com. 0721.

BUTLER—CHAUFFEUR—HOUSEMAN—33, single, best references; will go anywhere. R. EHRSAM, 125 Roosevelt Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; thoroughly experienced; age 40. HARRY J. BROADHURST, 143 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Longwood 6183.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE student offers services at once to Oct. 1; refined, trustworthy; dramatic art, tutor, receptionist, companion, chauffeur, camp work; fond of children; will travel; references exchanged. P-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PLEASANT, capable young woman, experienced as nurse or companion, desires position in or near Boston; willing to take full charge; price reasonable; best references. N-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG experienced woman wishes position as child's nurse, willing to assist in the household (references). 127 West 79th St., N. Y. C., Apt. 6-G, Endicott 2-7500. Call before 10:30 or after 5. E. BARRUS.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT—Furnished modern house, 7 large rooms, living porch, garage; quiet amid beautiful gardens; mile to beach. Owner, NORMAN SMITH, Wading River, N. Y.

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, MASS.—Attractive house near golf club and beach; 4 bedrooms, large sleeping porch; 2-car garage; rental reasonable. Call Cen. New. 2960 or Box P-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEASHORE COTTAGE
Reception and living rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, large piazza; garage, and large bedroom above; shower and dressing room; attractive surroundings; superb cliff and river view; newly remodeled, exceptionally artistic, modern convenience, country club, bathing at hand, Rivermoor, Third Cliff, Scituate. References required. P-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

To rent this season, fine summer estate, beautifully located on the ocean, excellent beach, large cool verandas, 6 master bedrooms, connecting baths, garage, garden, etc.; reasonable rental. For particulars address S. W. E., 250 Beacon St., Boston.

TO LET—Attractive Cape Cod cottage, Marion, Mass., Sippican lands; 8 rooms, bath, improvements; fine trees, good beach; reasonable. KATHERINE L. SEARS, 1 Spring St., Willimantic, Conn.

TO RENT—Seashore nine-room, well-furnished cottage; ocean view; bathing from house, shower. 1033 New York Ave., Cape May, New Jersey.

SUMMER BOARD

COOK'S, Cumberland Head on Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, N. Y.—Beautiful location, pleasant rooms, cottages; tennis, boating, fishing, bathing; good food; golf near by; rates reasonable.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

AMERICAN woman, good linguist, wishes students; French and German; 75c per lesson. MARY CLARK, 223 Newbury Street, Boston. Kenmore 8781.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 270 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 709—3-room apartment; will rent for summer one or two rooms or entire apartment facilities; reasonable; one block from church. Com. 3181.

BOSTON, St. Stephen St.—For summer, furnished 3-room apartment, kitchenette, all outside rooms, very cool, radio, grand piano; parking space; moderate price; references required. Tel. Commonwealth 3796.

POINT ALLERTON—Summer residence; excellent view; 8 rooms, bath, electric range, 3-car garage; references required. MRS. F. L. EMERY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0420.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 36 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, 1923-27 Overland saloon car, 15.6 h. p., fair order and condition; very low price. Box M-2239, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

SEAFORD-SUSSEX, "Resthaven," 16 Esplanade—From 2 gns. according sea.on; homemade cakes, preserves; personal attention The MISSES OVER.

SWANAGE, DORSET
Highly recommended private hotel overlooking sea; bowling green and tennis courts; hot and cold running water in all bedrooms; garage. Phone 145. MR. and MRS. KENT, "Westbury," 10 Rempstone Road.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON — Apply The Superintendent, 21, Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES. Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.Litt. (Leading Shakespearian Actor) teaches all branches of "Dramatics." Box M-2202, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FLATS TO LET

DOVER—Unfurnished self-contained flat in lady's own home; 1 large sittingroom, 1 bedroom, kitchenette and bath, electric and gas; charming position. THORNDEAN, Leyburne Road.

ISLEWORTH, Middlesex — Furnished rooms without attendance, all conveniences, separate kitchen; use garden croquet and Badminton. Apply 38 The Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex, phone Hounslow 1721.

RICHMOND, SURREY — Furnished flat, ground floor, for 2 or 3 months; suit 1 or 2 ladies; close Lion Gate, 21 Castlegate.

HOUSES FOR SALE

TEA LOUNGE AND GARDEN
FOR SALE—¼ acre, freehold, immediate possession; fully furnished 5-roomed bungalow with scullery and bathroom, electric light and power, company's water, garden furniture, sleeping hut, cycle shed, etc. "WAYSIDE," Guildford Road, Bookham, Surrey.

HOUSES TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—To let now, comfortably furnished bungalow, sunny situation, overlooking golf links; Bexhill 2 miles. MISS LANDER, Little Lunsford, Clinch Green.

45 MINUTES FROM LONDON—Furnished for 2 or 3 months from end July, a sunny, 7-roomed house, on Surrey Hills; garage, tennis court; telephone, gas and electricity; 3 guineas weekly; daily help available. Box M-2328, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TO let furnished, Ferring-by-Sea, near Worthing, Sussex, charming bungalow, few minutes sea; beautiful, secluded position; garage, electricity, gas, all usual conveniences, 4 bedrooms; by month or season; would consider longer let. Owner, ELLIS, 19, Chepstow Road, Croydon, Surrey.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE OF MOTOR CAR PURCHASED for clients, also hand and motor mowing machines; enquiries welcomed; trains met; car maintenance, insurance, lessons, hiring, etc., arranged MacGREGOR, 30 Clare Lawn Ave., London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 2613.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
CHARTERED PATENT AGENTS
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CAMBERLEY—Two paying guests (ladies or married couple) welcome during July, August and September; private house, attractive flower garden; 5 minutes from Camberley Heath Golf Links, within easy reach London. Box M-1024, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORNWALL—Farm house near sea and 'buses; own produce, 2 or 3 persons; reasonable terms. MISS WALLIS, Roseveth Farm, Connor Downs, near Hayle.

CORNWALL—Miss Rose, Gerrick Field, Paul, will take paying guests; magnificent situation overlooking sea; use of studio for artists.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Quiet retirement, study or change; Christian Scientists preferred, rooms and sun parlour face south; wide views sea and downs; garden; car. Mrs and the Misses Batten Preston 3321.

SURREY—Restful cottage home with loving care, (2) ladies or gentlemen; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-2225, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

THE WHITE COTTAGE, Pensenmawr, North Wales—Beautifully situated; sea and mountain views; for holiday or permanent guests. KLEINFELLER.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home. THE MISSES LOWE, "Seaview," 21 Pembroke Ave., West Worthing.

POST WANTED

BIRMINGHAM — Lady desires secretarial work, shorthand, typing, knowledge bookkeeping, receptionist, business or private. Box M-2222, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG man, 17½ years, Cambridge senior locals, credit maths., knowledge French, bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, seeks progressive post. BOWETT, Wells, Norfolk.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA Sandringham Hotel ideal position facing sea sunny balcony good catering lift, night porter Phone Portsmouth 3863

ROOMS TO LET

NEAR BRIGHTON (4½ miles)—Sunny, furnished rooms, ground floor; charming, quiet locality; central 'bus and station. DYER, Park House, Park Lane, Southwick.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 6 GNS. Pay us a visit we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
EN TICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A Savile Row, London, W. 1.
Regent 2467

TEACHERS

Miss Connie Parsons L.R.A.M.
Senior Medallist of the
Tobias Matthay Pianoforte School
Also pupil of
Cairna James of School of Dramatic Art
Lessons in Pianoforte and Elocution
c/o Messrs. Clift, 4, Gildredge Road Eastbourne.

ENGLAND

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CAMBRIDGE

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
7 MARKET HILL
22 MARKET STREET

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PLYMOUTH

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you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

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High Class Gem Work
Jeweller and Silversmith
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ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
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FLEET ST., TORQUAY Phone 2830

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SLADE & SONS
"ABBEY STORES" TORQUAY
Ask for JACOB'S BISCUITS

GOODBODY'S
CAFE
FLEET STREET
Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
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WATERLOO DAIRY
47 ELLACOMBE ROAD
Phone 2135
Speciality
Devonshire Clotted Cream

Banfield & Sons
FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS
(Licenced Dealers in Game)
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WAYCOTTS'
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House, Land and Estate Agents
Phone 4333 Fleet Street
(Also Tram Terminus, Paignton)

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
Drapers and Costumiers
Arrangements for the Season are now complete New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses, and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices. Inspection Cordially Invited.

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39 Abbey Rd., Torquay PHONE 2681

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BRISTOL

ARTISTIC CARPETS RUGS

Newbery & Spindler Ltd.
Bristol's Foremost Furnishers
Queen's Road, Bristol
Phone 23371 & 23372

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are important about your new
SUMMER WEAR
It must be up to the minute in STYLE
and REASONABLY PRICED
Come to 13 BRIDGE STREET
and be sure of Both, plus a little extra in Perfection and Charm.
DOROTHY BELLAMY. Tel. 24309
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THE
Cantilever Shoe
The Massingham Shoe Stores
Telephone 23148
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40 REGENT STREET
94 WHITELADIES ROAD, REDLAND

MUNDY & CO.
Cut Glass,
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
PYREX COOKING GLASS
Special attention given to REPLACEMENTS and MATCHINGS
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, CLIFTON, BRISTOL

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
348 STAPLETON ROAD
27 CASTLE STREET

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DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

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Braden Ham Hams!
This Special Cure Originated in one of our ARISTOCRATIC FAMILIES in 1781.
WILTSHIRE BACON only
GOODMAN & CO.
Tel. 2980 41A, The Strand

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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(Continued)

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CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE, ATTENTION, QUALITY
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BOURNEMOUTH

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Shop at
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"THE JEWEL STORE OF THE SOUTH"
40 DEPARTMENTS
including
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING

Harvey Nichols & Co
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(of Knightsbridge, London)
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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
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Beale Sons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd (Ph 6000) Avenue Rd.

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FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
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65 Commercial Road
612-614 Christchurch Rd., Boscombe

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Advice and Estimates Free
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5 HARDY ROAD, PARKSTONE

COAL ANTHRACITE COKE
Tel.: Bournemouth 959, Parkstone 266

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Reliable Drapers
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Permanent Waving
Our Specialty
Court Hairdressers
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For Ladies and Gentlemen
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John Dyers
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60 Dept. Store. Cafe & Man's Shop

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THE TIMES LIBRARY, *2nd Floor*
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PALMERSTON ROAD SOUTHSEA

CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRS
Quick and Efficient Service.
F. JAMES
Phone 4867 2a Albert Road, Southsea

KENT

BROMLEY

BOYS' CLOTHING
ALFRED PARSONS
38 and 39 High St. (Ravensbourne 0302)

Braemar
For Reliable Watches, Clocks and Jewellery
E. W. PAYNE (Bromley) Ltd.
Gold and Silversmiths
133 and 133 High Street, Bromley
Phone 502 Ravensbourne
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For Diamonds & Gem Jewellery
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Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in Repairs
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Phone Ravensbourne 2768

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Decorating and Painting
Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0216

KENT

BROMLEY
(Continued)

BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSFELL PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

CANTERBURY

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E. BEASLEY & SON LTD.
32-34 STOUR STREET Telephone 239
Branch Office
47 St. Georges Place 41a St. Peters St.

SEVENOAKS

Telephone Sevenoaks 330
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Quality—Value—Service

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Only the Best Dairy Produce

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Daily Features

Come Play

Trailing and Hiding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANOTHER flying visit to Canada! This time to Ottawa! Look it up and find out just where Margot lives. Then you might even look up far-off Japan and try to imagine the long journey Barbara and Ronnie, Margot's cousins, must have had when they came all the way from Japan where they had been living, to Margot's in Ottawa, Canada, where they are visiting right now.

It isn't every day that we have the thrill of being invited to a party to meet children who have lived in Japan and who could tell us so many interesting things about the country, the boys and girls, their games, their schools—and oh, everything we want to know. Maybe if de become good friends today they will write and tell us some of these interesting facts. Let's urge them to.

All aboard for Ottawa! Is everyone ready? Now we are off and it won't be long before we glimpse our Welcome Flag which will assure us we have reached Margot's home.

Here we are now! Oh, look, children! There are three Japanese children waving to us. It must be Margot, Ronnie and Barbara all dressed up in the Japanese costumes that the children brought with them from Japan. Maybe they brought one for their cousin Margot that so she would have one like theirs. Wouldn't that be a lovely gift to receive from Japan?

Hello, Margot! Hello, Barbara and Ronnie! We are so glad you are all dressed up for us today. It was the very nicest thing you could have done to make our play party as interesting as possible.

Our game today is an out-of-door game that you will be sure to enjoy. It is called "Tracking and Trailing." All through history we learn of the tracking and trailing of our pioneer ancestors. To them it was a very necessary part of their living. This interest in tracking and trailing is a wholesome inheritance from the pioneer days, except that what was work for them can be carried over into play for us.

(We had better give the children time to change their pretty Japanese costumes for regular American clothes, because our game is quite American and might be difficult in their lovely costumes.)

We'll divide into two groups. Margot, Ronnie and Barbara B. can be on one side and Kenneth, Barbara and Mary on the paper. We have brought along two paper sacks, one for each team. If we open one we will find it filled with pieces of colored paper about two inches square. (You can cut these squares out of newspapers just as well). The other bag is empty.

Margot's team will be the trail-making party, and may take the bag with the papers. They are to start off in any direction they choose, leaving a trail of the small squares of paper. (Drop one every few feet along the way.) When their supply of paper is exhausted, they mark the end of the trail by laying the bag on the ground in plain sight. All the players then hide within 100 paces of the bag.

Kenneth's team are to take the empty bag and follow the trail, picking up all the squares of paper, which they put in the empty bag.

When they reach the end of the trail, they all scatter and search for the hidden team.

After they are all found—the teams change places and Kenneth's team makes the trail and hides.

Time to leave already! How quickly the minutes pass when we are having such a good time. Thank you for the lovely party—and now that we are all friends, we do hope that you'll write Auntie Vi about some Japanese games.

We'll see you all next week, when we're invited to our second play party given by a grown-up Miss Marjorie T—, a teacher in Topeka Kan., has invited us to meet 15 of her pupils and to have a play party in their classroom.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

HE WAS not the average type of vendor. Refinement seemingly had marked him for her own.

It was in one of New York's busy subway trains that he was first observed. He was calling out his wares in a most gentlemanly manner. His appeals, however, fell on deaf ears. The passengers were concerned only with their own affairs; they could not be bothered.

Presently, another vendor appeared—pushing his way down the aisle. The second one was husky but sightless. Moving down through the crowd with his huge basket and stick, he finally reached our vendor, who was still standing near the exit. Quietly, unobtrusively, our vendor dropped a coin into the blind vendor's cup.

The little drama unfolded before an audience as blind as it had been deaf to his pleadings. But for the faint clink in the cup, the blind man would not have known what had taken place.

Our vendor, failing in his efforts to arouse the interest or attention of his hoped-for patrons, prepared to leave the train as it approached the next station. Not a sign of disappointment was visible on his countenance. The same serene expression which was evident when he first opened negotiations lingered as he edged his way to the door.

As he stepped past the writer, she, touched by the incident, found herself slipping a coin into his coat pocket, which he acknowledged with a grateful smile. Another moment, and he was swallowed up in the crowds that were swinging past. Fervently she hoped that her modest contribution might cover the amount which he, in so unselfed a manner, had bestowed on his less fortunate brother.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Margot's Team Leads the Trail Makers.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"None" followed by "has" or "have" (E. V.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence:

Our records show this lot as having only 131 items and none has been added since the list was made out.

He adds:

This sentence is answering the statement that the lot in question contained 134 items instead of 131. Inasmuch as this means a difference of more than one, would it be proper to use "none have"?

Crowell's Dictionary of English Grammar has this to say:

Since "none" is a contraction of "no one" or "not one," it is logically singular. A few grammarians hold that "none" should always be used with a singular verb. But these are in the minority. The King James Version has "none were of silver," "none of these things move me," and "beware that none touch the young man Absalom." Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Pope, Dryden, Southey, and many others have used "none" as a plural. This fact gives weight to "none are," but does not make "none is" wrong.

The present tendency is to use "none" freely as a plural, and to use "no one" to stress the singular idea, as "None of the members are missing, and no one is more pleased than I."

Webster's says:

As subject, "none" with a plural verb is the commoner construction.

We are inclined to favor "none have" in the sentence submitted, especially since the difference was thought to be more than one. The sentence, of course, might be rephrased: "Our records show that this lot has only 131 items, none having been added since the list was made."

Brevities

Santa Fe New Mexican: According to the newest of magazines in our dentist's outer office, business was never better, and 1938 may prove even a bigger year.

Detroit News: Finding the right screen for the right window, when you've painted the numbers out, is the kind of competition the jigsaw must face in spring.

Los Angeles Times: A vagrant is a person who would be a tourist if he asked for gasoline instead of a sandwich.

Florida Times Union: The latest thing in men's clothes this spring will be women.

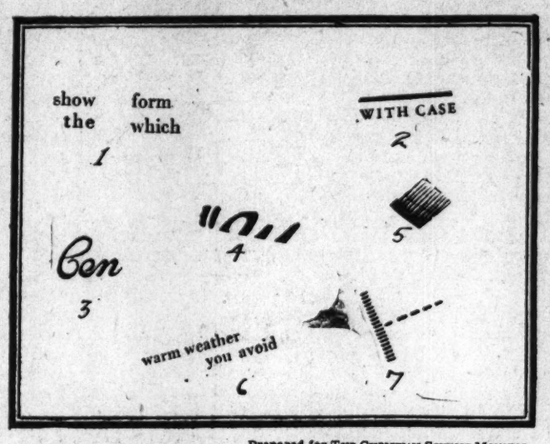
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GIVE your whole attention to whatever you are doing, and think nothing unworthy of careful consideration. —CONFUCIUS

Ad-O-Grams

No. 24



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 24." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Too Much Ground

An elderly Negro was taking a civil service examination for the position of rural mail carrier. One of the questions asked was: "How far is it from the earth to the sun?"

The colored man looked frightened and exclaimed: "Ef you-all is gwinter put me on that route, I'se resignin' before Ah begins."—*Pathfinder.*

Staying Qualities

"Buying by installments has come to stay," says a writer.

But a lot of things that are being bought that way haven't.

Humorist

Owner of New Lawn-Mower (firmly): "I wouldn't lend it to my own father."

Would-Be Borrower: "You're wise, I know the old chap."

Fast Thinking

The pretty girl sat in the corner of the compartment next to her sweetheart, her little niece on her knee. The train dashed into a tunnel, and suddenly the other passengers heard the little girl exclaim: "Kiss me, too, Auntie Violet!"

"Mavis," said Aunt Violet, quickly, "you should say, 'Kiss me twice.' 'Kiss me two' is not good grammar."—*Tit-Bits.*

Compliment

"Topsy," said the mistress to the maid, "just look at this table. Why, I can write my name in the dust."

"It must be wonderful," commented the colored maid. "Ah wishes Ah was educated."

Glistening

"You look pretty slick in that new serge suit, Harold."

"This isn't a new serge suit, Donald. It's just my old one reshined."—*Pathfinder.*

Aha!

Tenant: "Those people over my head are very trying. They were jumping about and banging on the floor till after midnight last Monday."

Landlord: "Did they wake you up?"

Tenant: "No; I hadn't gone to bed."

Landlord: "Working late, I suppose?"

Tenant: "Yes, I was practicing on my saxophone."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Method

"I know what's passing in your mind," said the maiden of astute methods to the young swain. "I know, too, why you are calling here night after night, appropriating my time to yourself and keeping other nice young men away. You want to marry me, don't you?"

"I—I do!" gasped the astonished young man.

"I thought so. Very well, I will."—*Montreal Star.*

Ad-O-Grams No. 16

Published April 25

Answers

1. Canadian Australian Line.
2. Bauer Greenhouses.
3. Dixie Hotel.
4. Kingsley Hotel.
5. St. Hilda's.
6. Packard.
7. Claremont School for Girls.

Winners

Miss L. May, Brooklyn.
D. E. Clarke, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. F. A. Webb, Brooklyn.
Mrs. F. B. Hilton, Braintree, Mass.
M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Mrs. L. L. Schutt, Hudson, N. Y.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. I. M. White, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
W. H. Steese, New York City.
M. Wallron, New York City.
Mrs. A. H. Wilkinson, East Orange, N. J
Miss J. K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
R. D. Carey, Springfield, Mass.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
A. H. Cohen, New York City.
D. G. Butts, Jamestown, N. Y.
C. Brush, Old Forge, N. Y.
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Mrs. L. Phillips, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. C. R. Buch, Buffalo.
E. F. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
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Mrs. E. A. Bendall, Woodhaven, N. Y.
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T. Whiting, Kansas City, Mo.
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M. H. Ingram, Columbus, Ohio.
J. W. Leslie, Kansas City, Mo.
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W. H. Westphal, Chicago.
L. M. Hirsch, Cincinnati.
G. M. Yoss, Milwaukee.
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R. H. Sircom, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. V. S. Novak, Racine, Wis.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
A. Healey, Framingham, Mass.
E. Healey, Framingham, Mass.
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Mrs. H. MacNeely, Philadelphia.
H. Wiessler, Cincinnati.
Mrs. H. MacNeely, Philadelphia.
H. Wiessler, Cincinnati.
Mrs. G. Marker, Chicago.
Miss L. I. Nicklas, Brooklyn.
Miss M. L. Meader, Pawtucket, R. I.
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Mr. Scroggins

Bert Nearly Becomes Enthusiastic

Reported for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by George L. Moore

MR. AND MRS. ROGER P. SCROGGINS were on their hands and knees, peering intently at some yellowish green which just had come through the ground. "I think it's beans," said Mrs. Scroggins. "Beans or not, it's part of our garden," said Mr. Scroggins. He jumped to his feet and danced about in a circle. The new green was in the middle of the circle. The venerable squirrel waved his arms up and down slowly and his face was wrinkled pleasantly. Mrs. S. watched him approvingly for a while, and then she got up and waltzed about with him.

"Ho! ho!" said a hoarse but kind voice.

"That's Bert!" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Hooray!" said Mr. Scroggins. They looked here and there, under bushes, under rhubarb leaves, and into every nook and cranny large enough to conceal a second assistant gardener.

"But where is he?" said Mrs. Scroggins finally.

"Ho! ho!" came the hoarse, kind voice again, from directly under foot. The two squirrels looked down and, sure enough, there was Bert, their toad friend and helper. He was almost buried in the earth and if you looked at him with dull eyes you couldn't see him. The Scrogginses clapped their hands in delight, for they had thought that Bert was beans.

Bert winked and tugged at what would have been his cap if he had been wearing one. Then he stretched his legs and shivered his back and rolled over and over, crying "Ho! ho!" with every stretch, shiver, or roll.

"Are you glad to be here?" said Mr. Scroggins, bending over politely. Bert winked and tipped forward on his bowed legs as though he were about to turn a somersault.

"Glad! Ho! ho! ho!" he said.

"That means he's glad, surely," said Mrs. Scroggins, and all three laughed and laughed—Mrs. S., the gardener, Mr. S, the first assistant, and Bert, the second assistant.

"We're going to have lots of garden this year," said Mrs. Scroggins. Bert's

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bert Stood on His Head.

white throat swelled and his eyes stuck out in delight. "We're going to give part of our garden to everyone," said Mrs. Scroggins. Bert's throat swelled, his eyes stuck out, his back quivered. "We think everyone ought to have a garden or at least a place where everyone can walk and be quiet and feel a garden around." This last remark was too much for the second assistant gardener. He stood on his head and walked around on his short, curvy forelegs, waving his back legs like bean stems in the air and crying: "Ho! ho! ho! and have beans?" All of a sudden he flip-flopped and there he was, right side up again.

"Why, Bert, you're enthusiastic!" said Mr. Scroggins.

"Not quite that, but nearly," said Bert with another tug at where his cap would be if he wore one. "Anyway, I'm glad I'm Bertie instead of Beanie," he added.

This made everyone laugh; and after a good deal of laughing, Mr. Scroggins and Mrs. Scroggins got down on their knees again and crawled slowly over every inch of their garden to see what else was up and how it was doing.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Africa has the smallest—number of telephones of any of the six continents.

The Panama Canal—recently received its first cleaning since it was opened in August, 1914.

The average farm—in America has 156 acres.

The White House—has 58 telephones.

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Worth Knowing

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSN. OF ENGLAND NOT ONLY TAKES CARE OF MOTORISTS BUT IS ALSO EQUIPPED TO PROVIDE FOR THE NEEDS OF ANIMAL TRAVELERS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Petition

LET me do my work each day; and if the darkened hours of despair overcome me, may I not forget the strength that comforted me in the desolation of other times. May I still remember the bright hours that found me walking over the silent hills of my childhood, or dreaming on the margin of the quiet river, when a light glowed within me, and I promised my early God to have courage amid the tempests of the changing years.

Spare me from bitterness and from the sharp passion of unguarded moments. May I not forget that poverty and riches are of the spirit.

Though the world know me not, may my thoughts and actions be such as shall keep me friendly with myself. Lift my eyes from the earth, and let me not forget the uses of the stars.

Forbid that I should judge others, lest I condemn myself. Let me not follow the clamor of the world, but walk calmly in my path.

Give me a few friends who will love me for what I am; and keep ever burning before my vagrant steps the kindly light of hope. And though age and infirmity overtake me, and I come not within sight of the castle of my dreams, teach me still to be thankful for life, and for time's olden memories that are good and sweet; and may the evening's twilight find me gentle still.—*Max Ehrmann.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Davis Doctrine

EVERY lover of peace will applaud the announcement of American policy made by Mr. Norman H. Davis at Geneva. It definitely brightens the world's hopes for disarmament. It greatly enhances prospects for success at the London Economic Conference. But every wise lover of peace will refrain from extravagant estimates of its meaning. For oversanguine impressions that isolation is entirely ended, or that America has slipped into the League of Nations through the back door, will only lead to disappointment and fresh bitterness.

Primarily the Davis statement does two things. First, it promises that in case of a threat to peace the United States will consult with other nations in an effort to avert conflict. This is a more definite pledge than Washington has hitherto been willing to make. Yet it is only a formal recognition of the realities of the position in which America already finds herself. The years since the war have shown that while she might not be in the League, nevertheless she was in the world. And no large nation living in the modern world can safely or wisely remain aloof from efforts to preserve the world's peace.

And of course the United States has been consulting informally. Washington went along with Geneva on the Manchurian question; indeed sometimes went ahead. And President Roosevelt has been in closest touch with the European situation in recent weeks; the timing of his warning last week made that very evident.

The second thing the Geneva announcement does is to promise that if the United States does agree as to the identity of an aggressor she will refrain from interfering with collective action against the violator of the peace. This is a pledge which the members of the League of Nations have desired for years. For the great question in Geneva has been, Will the United States thwart efforts of the League to enforce peace? Especially has Great Britain wondered how she could lend her fleet for the enforcement of a blockade against a nation adjudged an aggressor by the League but not by the United States. And traditionally America's "freedom of the seas" doctrine has involved insistence on freedom to trade with all belligerents.

But here again this new pledge is only a recognition of realities. In the World War the trade of the United States was practically limited to what the allies would permit. In modern warfare contraband is a big enough word to cover virtually anything America might export. It has become increasingly unlikely that the United States would attempt to interfere with disciplinary action against an aggressor.

Certainly it was not fear of such interference that caused the League's failure to discipline Japan. Rather was it the reluctance of member nations to apply sanctions. It is unlikely that action to restrain Japan would have been effective even had America's present pledge been made before the Manchurian question arose. Consultation is not of itself sufficient; there must be a willingness to back up the decisions it facilitates.

It should be clearly recognized that the Davis statement does not bind the United States to concur in any judgment obtained by consultation. There is, of course, some possibility that once the United States has engaged with other nations in a joint effort to prevent strife she will be inclined to join them also in any judgment to which their consultation may lead. Apparently the other nations believe that concurrence would be more likely under a formal pledge of consultation than it is under the present informal process.

Of course, both of the promises contained in what may come to be known as the Davis doctrine are contingent upon definite steps being taken toward disarmament. It is to be hoped that the assurance they give will speed the work at Geneva and quickly make them binding. In that connection it may be well to recognize that so far they are made only on the authority of the President. Early steps should be taken to have them confirmed by Congress.

Legally the pledges offered by Mr. Davis at Geneva have scant value. They do little more than formalize present practices. But morally they are important. They do not end isolation; but they give Europe more definite assurance than it has yet had that America is emerging from an isolationist position which the majority of Americans never desired. It is by no means a full assumption of the United States' natural share in organizing peace; but it is a good first step toward the responsible position America must eventually take in the family of nations.

A Victory for the Veterans

THE acceptance by the majority of the 3000 bonus marchers of President Roosevelt's offer of places in the reforestation corps should write finis to the latest chapter of bonus demands.

President Roosevelt is receiving nation-wide commendation for his display of mingled sympathy and firmness. Faced by the demands of a new bonus army, the President said frankly that, while the whole question of disability compensations was still open, and while all concerned were acting to remove any existing injustices and inequalities, the payment of a cash bonus was absolutely out of the question. The majority's prompt acceptance of his offer of places in the conservation army shows that the finality of his dictum was understood.

Now that the base pay is to be graduated upward from the $30 monthly originally set, jobs in the conservation army should be more attractive to veterans. They represent for the needy ones an opportunity to earn a living and at the same time feel the satisfaction of doing a constructive piece of work. They offer an opportunity of rehabilitation and an escape from enforced idleness. When business returns to normal the veteran can return to his trade or craft, probably the better for his period of enlistment. Incidentally, the farm laborer today, doing perhaps more arduous labor, is getting an average of 75 cents a day.

With the closing of this chapter a word of sympathy for the veteran should not be amiss. There has been much criticism of the veterans who took part in the different bonus marches. And certainly invasion of the capital is a mistaken and harmful way of influencing government. But there is another side to the question that should be considered.

The soldier, when he was drafted at the outbreak of war, heard a great many wild promises as to what would be done for him when he returned. Long after the war, when many of these veterans were out of work and in need, communistic agitators, vote-seeking politicians and those with their own axes to grind, took it upon themselves to dig up these war-time phrases. They deliberately set about arousing in the veterans a sense of resentment against their Government. Agitators who wished to embarrass the Government lent their weight; politicians who saw blocks of votes took up the cudgels—all of them out to benefit by the ex-soldier.

To a great extent the veteran was placed in a false position. Claims were made for him which he would not have made. Some veterans were blinded in a time of need by the vision of easy money ahead. The dictum of President Roosevelt should bring to an end the whole sorry business. The result should be of benefit to the veteran as much as to the country as a whole. If the President's refusal to consider a bonus payment should deliver the veteran from the hands of his political "friends," his gain would more than offset his loss.

The refusal of the great body of ex-service men to take seriously this second march on Washington is a victory for the veterans.

Banker Reform

MR. JOHN W. POLE, former Comptroller of the Currency, startled a congressional committee the other day by saying that embezzlement was a common practice among bank presidents. Clearly, the remark was an offhand and highly generalized answer to a specific question. But Mr. Pole knows his facts. And the trials now proceeding in various parts of the country testify to them.

The depth of banker scandals calls insistently for banker reform as well as bank reform. Many suggestions have been made in this connection. The "Wisconsin idea" of licensing bankers has been ridiculed, but has much to commend it. If other professions are licensed, why not banking? As Dr. H. Parker Willis, an authority on banking, has said, there is ample reason for so doing.

But an honest banker requires no license to keep him honest. And not even the strictest licensing will secure the country's fiduciary institutions against the intrusions of the unscrupulous. What is required in the United States is a revision in national thought which will provide an environment in which honesty in banking can thrive.

To be specific, the basic reason for banker scandals is the itch for speculation. It possessed all classes in the boom era. *Making* money seemed so much more sensible than *earning* it. It was in harmony with the economic system when savings were used. But, when money was borrowed for the purpose, the hectic color given to national life boded no good. Jobs were neglected as millions watched the ticker tape. Farming became merely a means to bigger but much-mortgaged farming. Thousands of householders found all kinds of satisfactions within their grasp in spite of the limitations of their purse. Bankers subserved all this speculation, and, as the records now show, indulged in it themselves far in excess of their fellows.

This is a national problem. It derives from the facts of American development. For many long years Americans have lived under the mental spell of pioneering; going somewhere first, getting somewhere afterward. They could not wait for savings to justify new acquisitions. Lands beckoned across the horizon. And, while the economic sun shone, the banker was always ready to provide the short-cut to possession or improvement, and to try to collect on his loans when the sun went under the clouds.

The adventuring, at least horizontally, is over. The last frontier has been conquered, and the only sure job to be gained by "going west, young man," is, as Stuart Chase has said, to carry a spear in Hollywood. Slowly the knowledge is dawning upon farm and factory population alike. Reports from the agrarian sections state that farming is coming to be regarded as a way of living. With the memory of the last four years imprinted indelibly on city workers, they, too, must be experiencing the same adjustment. If it finds root, speculation will assume a more normal status in our credit society.

There can be no doubt that the speculative banker would be equally affected by these changes. He would see the farmer and other potential borrowers turning away to the more conservative banker whose advice is less easy to take but more satisfying to follow. He would also find them insisting that for ordinary business loans he should base his lending on character instead of collateral. Character is the only true security in a settled community. And, with the change in the banker's clientele, there should be a change in his own outlook. As in Europe, one result would be that bank stocks—in which dabbling with personal or bank funds has led to the undoing of so many bankers—would be withdrawn from the speculative maelstrom.

Bank reform must work hand-in-hand with this kind of banker reform. For, it is well to bear in view—lest it be thought that prosecutions are their own reform—that people get the kind of bankers, as well as government, that they deserve.

The Fight Goes On

WHATEVER may be the vicissitudes of national prohibition the century-long campaign against the slavery of alcoholism goes on. Reassurance of that fact is contained in the fortieth anniversary message of the Rev. Howard Hyde Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League, which appeared in a page display in yesterday's issue of the Monitor. That message makes it clear that these times signalize not a cessation but a renewal of the fight for sobriety.

The league, it is stated, "declares a second war on alcoholism." Dr. Russell fittingly recognizes that when prohibition came thirteen years ago there should have been more rather than less temperance education. Such education certainly has a vital place in the program of the coming years.

To support this, and to maintain the lines as strongly as possible for such legal restrictions as have been obtained against liquor, this leading dry organization announces a new department or a new enrollment of drys under the name of the Lincoln-Lee Chain. Surely to no more splendid examples of manhood could a civic organization look for its models than to Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee. Leaders of North and South in the most tragic testing time of America's history, they were alike in practicing and advocating abstinence from liquor.

In an address delivered before the Washingtonian Temperance Society in Springfield, Ill., in 1842, Lincoln looked forward to the time when by the temperance revolution "we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed" than in the Revolution of 1776. It is worth recalling that he there deprecated the type of advocacy which indulged in unmeasured denunciation of the dram-sellers or the abandonment of all habitual drunkards as incorrigible. He commended the effectiveness of "kind, unassuming persuasion."

And unquestionably more is needed of that well-tempered, rational persuasion which helps men to see the folly of their cups and the possibility of shaking off a pernicious habit. But Lincoln came also to see the necessity of removing, so far as possible, the blatant and continual invitation of the open wine shop. The fact that the Anti-Saloon League has since become much more widely known and operative than the Washingtonian Society is a result of this need. Lincoln became a prohibitionist as well as an abstainer, and he saw no incompatibility between law and education on the subject, but advocated as necessary complements "moral suasion for the drunkard and legal suasion for the liquor-seller."

One who reads Dr. Russell's message can hardly fail to be impressed with the importance he gives to prayer in the deliverance of a people from liquor. Certain it is that the temperance movement, with nothing to gain of personal advantage, could never have made the tremendous headway it has made against the selfish interest of a hugely financed trade were it not for a zeal that is above the things of this world. The fight goes on; and the weapons of those who seek a better civilization "are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."

This New Leisure

MORE people have more time at their disposal than ever before. What shall be done with this new freedom is not the least of the problems of a rapidly changing era.

Leisure and the library are discussed in the May issue of the Library Journal in their relation to recreation and from a refreshingly novel standpoint. Obviously, people with more time on their hands spend more of it in reading. But the theme sung throughout the entire current number of the Journal inspires its readers to use books not merely as a means to fill unemployed hours but to awaken latent interests and quicken impulses to fresh pursuits.

In "Time to Live," by Gove Hambidge, the thought is expressed:

> We will not make the mistake of thinking that all wisdom is found in books. We may even grow weary of them sometimes. . . . Much as we need books, there is a wisdom they cannot give us; we must get it ourselves, directly, by contact with the earth and human beings and their activities, and by inward searching.

Paradoxical as it may sound, this epitomizes the highest privilege of the librarian who would wisely guide his readers. For these are days when the most confirmed city dweller feels sudden urge to tread soft turf and breast hill-top breezes, to wander along the banks of tumbling streams, and the right books will enrich and amplify his enjoyment of country sights and sounds.

Guides to botany that seemed so dry on the library table in the gray days of winter become gay signposts, directing the townsman to some almost forgotten country garden. Books for campers do not stop at telling how to build a fire in the rain; their purpose is, or should be, to jolt readers out of ruts, to get down to simple ways, to find "books in the running brooks," and unsuspected qualities in one's fellow campers.

So may books, though temporarily leading away from books, greatly serve in guiding this new freedom.

Editorial Notes

Now it is the oil producers who are thinking of asking the Government to name a coördinator for their business, but they believe he will have to find something thicker than water to pour upon the troubled oils.

Regardless of what we may think of it at the present, this 1930-1933 period will at some future time be referred to as "the good old days."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Queer Hostilities at Peiping—War Anxiety in Honolulu

IF IT were not for the enormous sum of human misery caused by the war between Japan and China, which is no war in the diplomatic view but a very savage and murderous war in so far as it affects its thousands of victims, an incident in Peiping Monday would have seemed like comic opera.

The Japanese armies were but thirteen miles from the walls of the city. The fleeing Chinese were pouring into the town, and, after the fashion of those eastern armies, frightening their own friends and nationals in the old Tartar city even more than the advance of the Japanese did. Although the situation sounded thus warlike, the Japanese Legation is still maintained in the city, and the chargé d'affaires, with his military attachés, sallied forth in an automobile to call on the Chinese Minister of War. Chinese guards in the city stopped him, and refused to recognize his credentials. Returning to his legation he demanded of the Chinese general in command an apology.

Outside the walls, incidentally, the Chinese and Japanese soldiers were killing each other after the most crude methods of modern warfare, without the intervention of such niceties of intercourse as apologies. Inside the walls the Chinese commander sent the apology, but apparently it was not in satisfactory form to the Japanese chargé, who is sulking in his legation and threatening dire things. The tempest within the Peiping teapot bubbles merrily, while outside that limited field of hostility a war which in every respect, except formal declaration, is a serious one, proceeds without interruption.

Paradoxical as this seems, it is even more difficult to understand the dispatches from Tokyo in which the War Office and the Foreign Office insist that it is no part of the purpose of Japan to enter Peiping, but at the same time the officials are uneasy lest the military commander at the front seek glory in that ancient capital without giving heed to instructions from home. Should the Japanese in fact enter the city, there is every opportunity for a serious explosion. Every legation of a western power has an armed force for its defense of from 500 to 2500 soldiers or marines.

The Chinese have been taught that in time of military aggression the foreign concession, or the Legation Quarter as it is in Peiping, affords a safe refuge. A flood of Chinese refugees, followed, perhaps, by Japanese pursuers, affords a chance for a clash between some one of the legation guards and the local military, which might readily lead to serious complications. And yet in the excited state of sentiment in the western world there is probably no government possessing either the power or the will to keep the Japanese out of a situation which may result in the gravest consequences.

* * *

The request of the President for authority to ignore in the appointment of a Governor of Hawaii the existing precedent, which demands that such an official shall be a resident of the islands, is an indication of the perplexing situation which exists in the "Pearl of the Pacific." The President asks this authority because he says that it is desirable that the new official should be allied with none of the factions which are now rending political circles in Honolulu in twain.

Paradisical as the islands seem, great as is their physical beauty and charming their climate, the political situation there is menacing, and the nerves of the people somewhat on edge. The rivalry between the distinctly American element and the natives, or between the natives, plus the Americans and the Japanese and Chinese, is at all times acute. The jealousy ever present between the military and the civil authorities leads to continual political dissension.

Moreover, just at present people are suffering from a nervous apprehension lest there should be a war between the United States and Japan. A former high official of the United States Government, just returned from Hawaii, told me that the people there are virtually a unit in the belief that such a war would come within six months, and, as he expressed it, they had picked out the places where they were going to bury their silver and other valuables in preparation for the Japanese invasion. The Japanese residents of the islands number more than all the others put together, and efforts have been made by various groups to discover what would be the attitude of these residents in the event of war.

* * *

I am informed that a careful and authoritative investigation indicated that of the Japanese men the division would be almost equal between loyalty to their native land and to the United States, but that of the women fully 80 per cent favored the United States Government. A considerable number of Koreans live in the islands, and as a result of their basic hostility to the Japanese, who seized their own country some decades ago, they sought to make an inquiry into the possible Japanese plots against American authority which would become effective in time of war. The assertion is made that they discovered and revealed to the military authorities plots for blowing up the water and electric light service of Honolulu, and for blocking Pearl Harbor.

The local authorities took these revelations quite seriously, but their importance to intelligent observers is very materially reduced by the basic fact that there is no earthly possibility of the Japanese and the United States coming to blows. It is probable, however, that the present excited state of public sentiment in the islands affords a very strong reason why the President's request for authority to appoint a Governor free from affiliations with any Hawaiian faction should be granted.

A Chinese Burning of Books

THERE is, perhaps, no exact precedent for the burning of the books by Fascist Germany. But one that comes, perhaps, closest to it was a conflagration ordered by the founder of the Ch'in dynasty of China over 2000 years ago. Shih Huang Ti was the torch user's name; an assumed name, for it means First Supreme Ruler. The name gives the clue to the act. It also marks the difference between him and Chancellor Hitler. No old culture of whatever antecedents meant anything to Shih Huang Ti. History was to begin with his reign. "Eyes front" was the edict.

The first Emperor was no mere megalomaniac. He had gained the throne from the Chou dynasty almost by default. The reason appeared very plain. While living in his principality, called Ch'in, which was situated in the northwest, he had observed and pondered the dynasty's rapid disintegration. Too many scholars surrounded both the Emperor and the various princes who talked about the good old days. They were anti-reformists. If a practical problem of state presented itself, the literati, who were always the officials in old China, used to weave an intellectual web around it, composed of all the bright sayings of the ancients, and then forget it. The problem remained. Thus central authority and the principalities decayed. Only the Prince of Ch'in attended to problems practically.

Probably the reason lay in the fact that Ch'in had a good deal of the Tartar in him. Or, if he wasn't as Tartar as some writers believe, he had plenty of Tartars at his doors. They constantly harried his territory. They were his problem, and they could not be kept at a distance merely by essay writing, only by maintaining a standing army always on the alert. Ch'in in time accumulated such a great army that he could spare detachments of it for the job of boring the other principalities and the central government from within. With their eyes fixed on the past, these other rulers did not notice the maneuver, until one fine day the Chou dynasty collapsed.

All the philosophers of whom old China is so proud lived earlier in the dynasty that Ch'in upset. Laotze, Confucius, Mencius, and their most notable interpreters had been attached to one or another of the princelings. To Ch'in they were part of the culture that had encompassed Chinese ruin. He was clearly unfair to the philosophers, of whom Confucius and Mencius at least wanted change, and pleaded for it while they expounded their philosophy. It was their followers whose study of the classics had stereotyped their thought.

But Ch'in was an uncouth barbarian, a doer, not a thinker; and all the scholars appeared as one to him. He knew that as a class they had kept their heads so completely in the past that they could not recognize the present. If a new China were to rise out of the ashes of the old, their works must be destroyed, and he gave the order, saving only such books as dealt with husbandry. When the literati protested, he cast them to the flames with their books.

The Ch'in dynasty was China's period of blood and iron. It lasted only fifty years. But it was long enough to enable Shih Huang Ti to carve out a career that puts him in the same class with the world's greatest empire builders. While Rome was reducing the might of Carthage, and preparing the world for a Pax Romana, the Ch'in Emperor was enlarging China; which, by a system of imperial roadways, he led to a great and glorious capital in modern Shensi province. His fame spread to Rome, where Ch'in came to mean China. The name has stuck, though the Chinese themselves do not like it, as it is a constant reminder of the days of an impious tyrant, of a man, moreover, who was not Chinese. Northern Chinese prefer to call themselves Sons of Han, after the dynasty that succeeded Ch'in. Yet they have grudgingly to admit that the self-styled First Emperor gave them a system of government which survived down to 1911, a span of over 2000 years.

Even in those days it was difficult to stamp out the written, let alone the printed word when it had already passed into the literature or the philosophy of a people. Copies of the Confucian books were preserved in the wainscoting of Confucius's house, and other classics were similarly secreted. Unfortunately thousands of works were lost irretrievably. But one thing was not destroyed. And that was China's love of the past, and when Ch'in, like a meteor, had had his day and ceased to be, China turned back to the ancients.

It has always been some infusion of a foreign element that has awakened China. Today the leaven is the new learning from the West, and modern Chinese are beginning to speak as disrespectfully of Confucius as Shih Huang Ti acted. They have never suggested another burning of the books, for, with edition after edition distributed all over the world, the end that the first Ch'in sought and did not achieve could obviously never be accomplished. As in Germany, they have "harmonized" school curricula with a state pedagogy, centering upon the westernized and doctrinaire Sun Yat-sen.

H. B. E.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented

Let's Be Up-to-Date!

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ancestor worshipers seem to forget that those who drafted the United States Constitution were young progressives (Alexander Hamilton was only thirty) ready to strike out new paths.

The temper of the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787 was realistic rather than idealistic. "Experience must be our only guide," was the keynote struck by John Dickinson.

During sixteen weeks the convention held two sessions every week day, beginning in May and ending in mid-September. July brought hot weather and deadlock. Fortunately, the large states met the small ones halfway. After all, it was not the best possible constitution that must be drafted, but the best that the people would be likely to ratify. Almost every question raised new parties, and was resolved by a new compromise. State delegations were not even united within themselves.

Some states were very slow in ratifying the new Constitution. In Massachusetts, doubtful members were plied with flattering hospitality and converted by persuasive eloquence. The convention finally ratified by a margin of only 19 votes in 255.

There was no enthusiasm for the Constitution even among its advocates. Washington considered it a hopeful experiment. Hamilton, in his more cheerful moments, regarded it as a makeshift, and, in a bad humor, as a frail and worthless fabric. Few believed it would outlast their generation.

Today, after 146 years of "experimentation," we find ourselves in a changed world:

> "New occasions teach new duties;
> Time makes ancient good uncouth;
> They must upward still, and onward,
> Who would keep abreast of Truth."

Why not frame a modern constitution to fit modern folk?

MARION R. BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif.

For "Roving Ambassadors"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your leading editorial in a recent Monitor calls attention to a grand opportunity for human progress in the "Roving Ambassador," the rôle now being played so well for human service by our Mr. Norman Davis, now in Europe. It would be a big step forward, as you suggest, if each nation would appoint a man to act in this capacity.

Yet another hope could easily follow—an association of traveling ambassadors whose insignia shall be "Humanity and Human Unity."

E. D. WAGNALLS.

Jackson, Miss.